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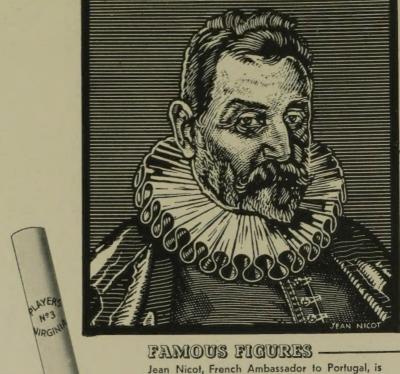
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THE

MONTE CARLO

CALENDAR

Winter Season, 1936

	Winter Season, 1936				
JAN. 26	MONTE CARLO OPERA SEASON opens with Wagner's "Ring."				
JAN. 29-FEB. 2	MONTE CARLO MOTOR RALLY.				
FEB. 13	Monte Carlo Golf Club—The Windsor Challenge Cup.				
FEB. 16	Tennis Competition for the Cup presented by T.S.H. Princess Antoinette and Prince Rainier of Monaco.				
FEB. 19	Music—Liszt Festival, Conducted by George Georgesco.				
FEB. 20	Monte Carlo Golf Club—Sporting Club Challenge Cup.				
FEB. 21	Classical Concert with Mlle. Erica Morini.				
FEB. 22	Monte Carlo Opera—Gala Performance and Charity Ball.				
FEB. 24-MARCH I	MONTE CARLO COUNTRY CLUB—GRAND INTERNATIONAL				
	TENNIS TOURNAMENT.				
FEB. 27	Monte Carlo Golf Club—"Rivett-Carnac" Challenge Cup.				
MARCH I	Winter Sports—Annual Downhill Race at La Colmiane.				
MARCH 4	Berlioz' Requiem, Conducted by Dimitri Mitropoulos.				
MARCH 5	Monte Carlo Golf Club—"Walter de Frece" Challenge Cup.				
MARCH 6	Music—Gala Concert, Conducted by Richard Strauss.				
MARCH 8	Winter Sports—Monte Carlo Ski Club Relay Race at Beuil.				
MARCH 19-20	Monte Carlo Golf Club—The President's Challenge Cup.				
MARCH 25	CLASSICAL CONCERT, with MME. ELISABETH SCHUMANN.				
MARCH 27	GRAND RECITAL by MME. ELISABETH SCHUMANN.				
MARCH 28	INTERNATIONAL DOG SHOW.				
APRIL I	GALA CONCERT, with MME. LOTTE LEHMANN.				
APRIL 2	Monte Carlo Theatre—Opening of the Ballet Season.				
Town Marine Come Marine Come and the state of the state o					

THE MONTE CARLO MUSIC SEASON continues throughout April, during which month Kreisler will appear on two occasions. The Opera Season runs until the end of March, and amongst other distinguished Singers who will be heard are Lily Pons, Autori and Chaliapine. The Comedy and Operetta season also continues until the end of March at the Théâtre des Beaux Arts.

(The foregoing is only a brief summary of the more important events up to the beginning of April—the programme for January has already been published in earlier editions of the Calendar.)

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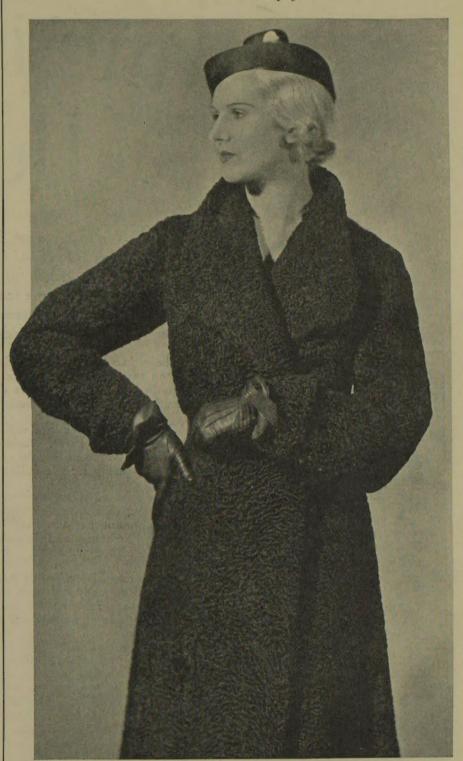
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HOTEL METROPOLE.—Full pension terms from £1 per day.

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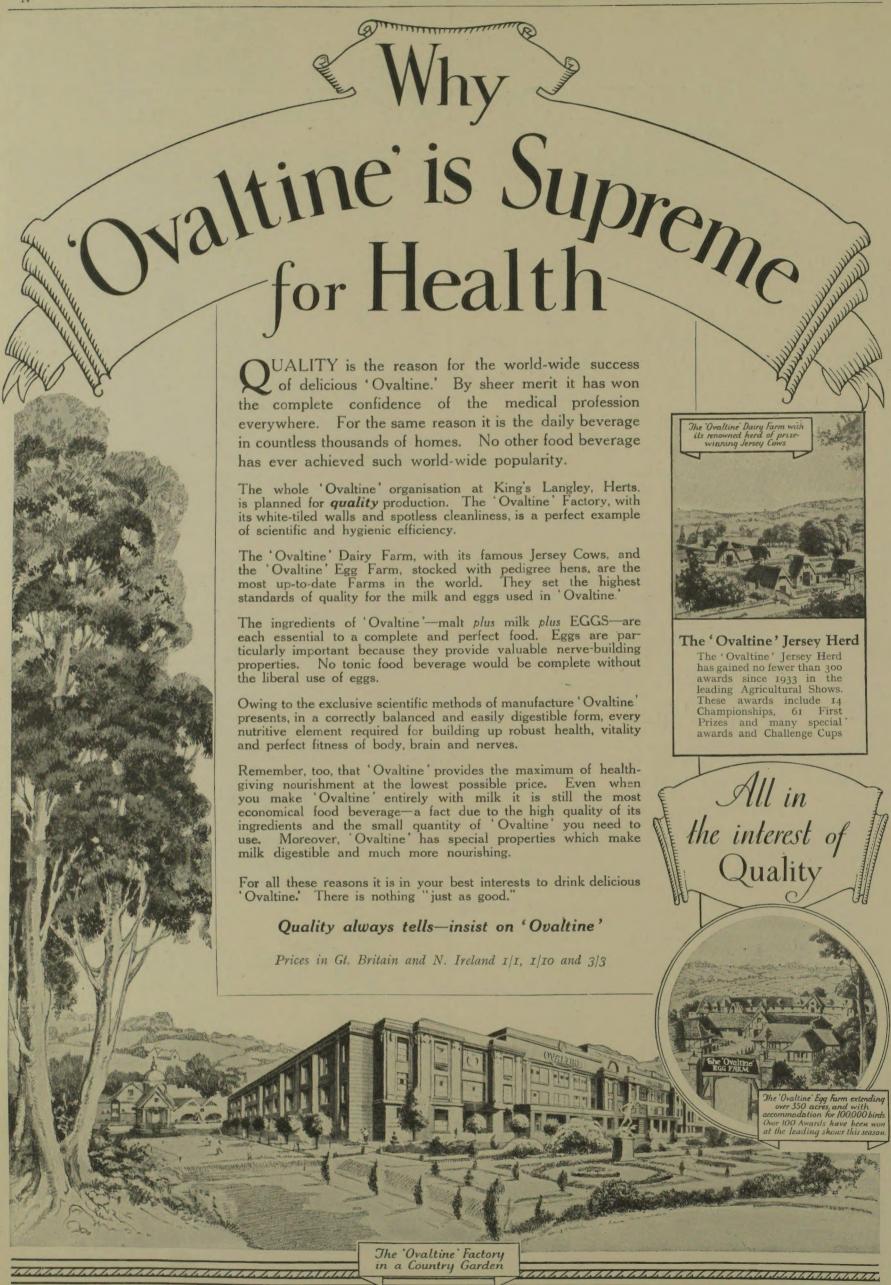


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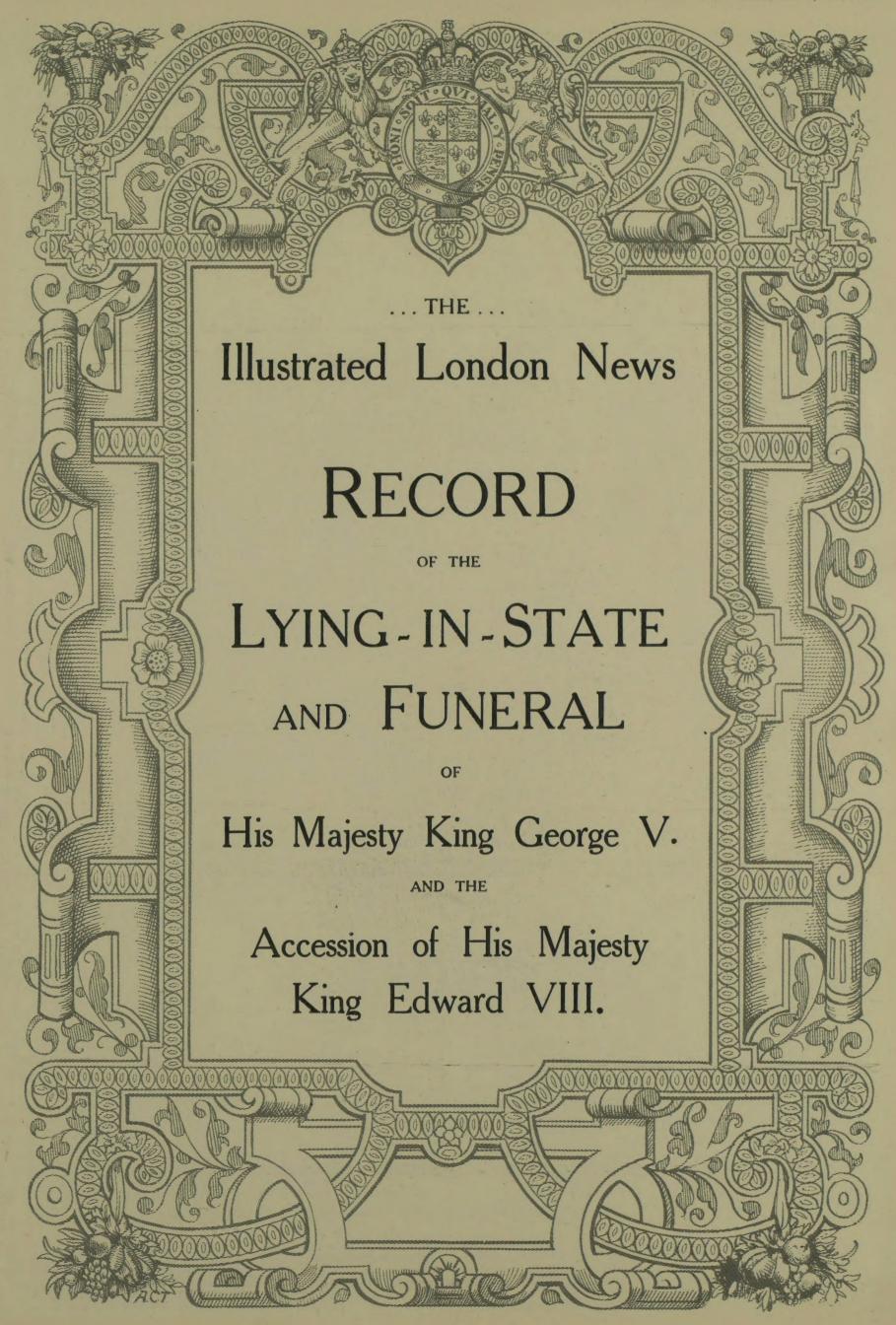
HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VIII. IN GARTER ROBES.

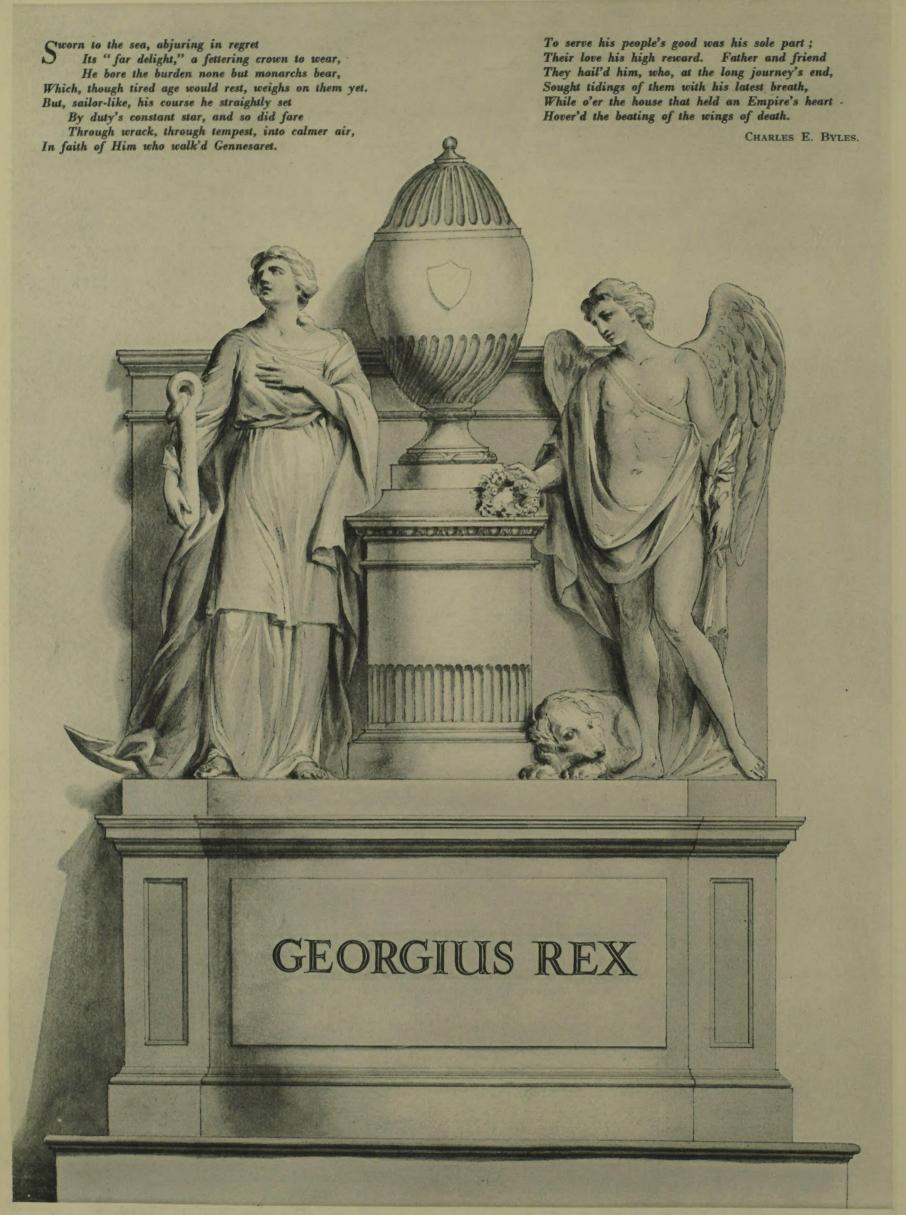
This picture shows his Majesty King Edward VIII. as he was a few years ago, when Prince of Wales. It is a water-colour replica of the artist's oil painting in the Guildhall, Portsmouth. The original measures nine feet by six feet and the replica is 33½ by 23½ inches. It was shown at an Exhibition of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-Colours.

From the Painting by Albert H. Collings, R.I., R.B.A.



Detail from the Painting by John St. Helier Lander, R.O.I.





The design on this page is reproduced from an unpublished drawing by Joseph Wilton (1722-1803), a well-known sculptor of his day and one of the original foundation members of the Royal Academy. His best work was his decorative sculpture to adorn the architecture of his friend Sir William Chambers, but he also executed many busts, bas-reliefs, and memorial works, including the monument to General Wolfe in Westminster Abbey, with others in the same building. Among

the subjects of his busts were Oliver Cromwell, Newton, Swift, Wolfe, the Earl of Chatham, and the sculptor Roubiliac. Wilton was born in London, and as a young man lived and studied for several years in Paris, Rome, and Florence. After his return to England, in 1755, he was appointed state-coach carver to the King, and later became sculptor to George III., who at his Coronation used a coach of Wilton's design. He was Keeper of the Royal Academy from 1790 until his death.



KING EDWARD VIII, AND HIS BROTHERS WALKING BEHIND THEIR FATHER'S COFFIN IN THE PROCESSION FROM KING'S CROSS TO WESTMINSTER HALL FOR THE SERVICE AND LYING-IN-STATE,

King Edward and his brothers paid public tribute to the memory of their father, King George, when they walked behind his coffin in the solemn procession from Sandringham to Wolferton Station, and then, in London, from King's Cross Station to Westminster Hall for the Service. The day was fine, but cold; and the four Princes traversed the two and a half miles from Sandringham Church to the station, and the three miles from King's Cross to Westminster, with heads

bared. In London the King walked immediately behind the gun-carriage; with the Duke of York, Heir Presumptive to the Throne, on his right and his second brother, the Duke of Gloucester, on his left. The Duke of Gloucester, it will be recalled, has but recently recovered from a severe more throat, which kept him indoors at the time of the King's death. Behind them were the Duke of Kent, King George's fourth son, and the Earl of Harewood, his son-in-law.



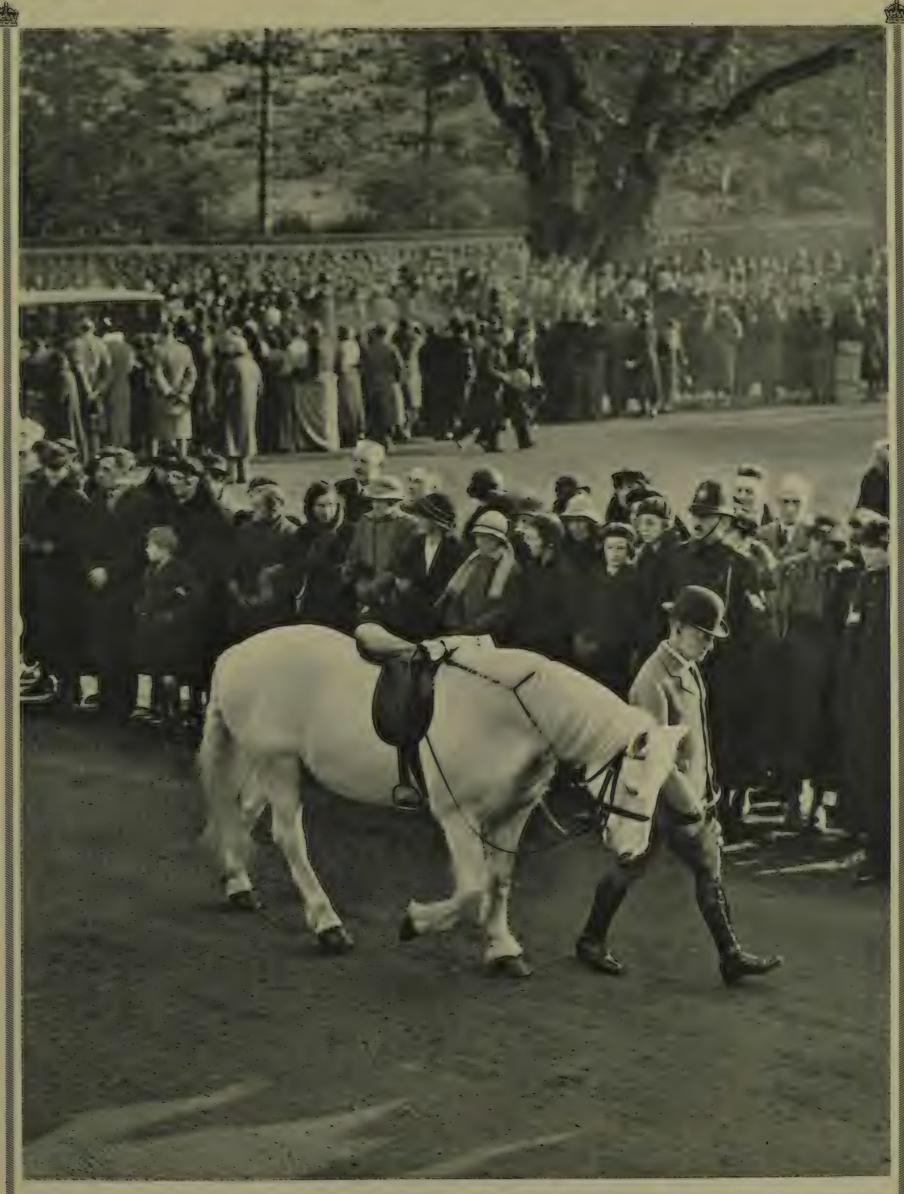




KING GEORGE'S LAST JOURNEY FROM HIS NORFOLK HOME TO THE CAPITAL OF HIS EMPIRE: THE FUNERAL PROCESSION LEAVING THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE AT SANDRINGHAM FOR WOLFERTON STATION.

This photograph shows the coffin of his late Majesty leaving Sandringham Church on its journey of two and a half miles to Wolferton Station. Along the read stood dense silent crowds in the winter sunshine. The coffin, borne on a gun-carriage which six bay horses drew, was covered with the Royal Standard of England. On





THE EMPTY SADDLE: KING GEORGE'S WHITE PONY, JOCK, WHICH HE RODE ONLY A FEW DAYS BEFORE HIS DEATH, BEING LED IN THE PROCESSION CONVEYING THE COFFIN FROM SANDRINGHAM CHURCH TO WOLFERTON STATION.

In the procession conveying the body of King George from Sandringham Church to Wolferton Station, on January 23, the first stage of the journey to London, a pathetic sight was his Majesty's favourite shooting pony, Jock, saddled but without the familiar figure of his royal master. Only a few days before his death, the King had been riding Jock through the woodlands, and to the people of the neighbourhood watching the cortège the empty saddle was a poignant reminder of their well-beloved "Squire." The pony, beautifully groomed, his milk-white coat a dazzling contrast to the prevailing black, was led by a groom

from the Sandringham stables immediately behind the carriages containing the royal ladies. Officially Jock belongs to Windsor, where all the greys are kept, but always accompanied King George to Sandringham or Balmoral, and had carried him at every shoot on those estates during the past twelve years. At Windsor, he was much in demand, for the King liked to walk in the park and ride home after a rest. He resumed his habit of taking rides on Jock after his recovery from his serious illness in 1928, and he is said to have spoken about the pony while he was lying on his death-bed.





VILLAGERS AND TENANTS OF THE ROYAL ESTATE IN NORFOLK TAKING A LAST LEAVE OF

The body of his lay Majesty was brought from the church at Sandringham to Westminster Hall on January 23. Here is seen the procession passing through the Norfolk countryside on its way to Wolferton Station, whence the coffin was taken to King's Cross. The procession was led by ten men

of the King's Company of the Grenadier Guards. There followed Captain Paisley, of the Royal Horse Artillery, in command of the gun team. The gun-carriage with the body of the King was drawn by six horses, with troopers of the Royal Horse Artillery in full dress. Four Grenadier Guards-

men walked on either side, with a sergeant and an officer at the rear. Immediately behind the gun-carriage walked King Edward, between the Duke of York on his right and the Duke of Gloucester on his left. Behind them were the Duke of Kent and the Earl of Harewood. There followed two

THEIR KING: THE FUNERAL PROCESSION FROM SANDRINGHAM CHURCH TO WOLFERTON.

carriages. In the first were the Queen, the Princess Royal, and the Duchess of York: in the second were the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, and Ladies-in-Walting. Behind the carriages walked members of the Royal Household, and after them came villagers and tenants from the royal estate.



THE ARRIVAL OF KING GEORGE'S COFFIN AT WOLFERTON STATION—FOLLOWED BY THE CLARENCE COACH IN WHICH HER MAJESTY RODE, ACCOMPANIED BY THE PRINCESS ROYAL AND THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

The funeral procession from Sandringham Church arrived at Wolferton Station about mid-day on January 23, before taking train for London. At the right of this photograph, immediately behind his late Majesty's sons and son-in-law, is seen the Clarence coach, drawn by two grey horses, in which the Queen rode. In the coach with her Majesty were the Princess Royal and the Duchess of York. The Duchess of Gloucester and the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by Lady Desborough and Lady Elizabeth Motion, the Queen's two Ladies-in-Waiting, occupied a second coach

drawn by two bay horses. Following the royal carriages walked the members of the Royal Household-in-Waiting, headed by Lord Wigram, Keeper of the Privy Purse and Private Secretary to King George, and Lord Claud Hamilton, Equerry to the King. Behind the Royal Household party came Mr. Alan F. Lascelles, who was his Majesty's assistant private secretary, and Mr. Gerald Chichester, private secretary to the Queen. Last of all there walked a number of villagers and tenants of the royal estate who had been invited to the service in Sandringham Church.





KING GEORGE'S BODY BROUGHT HOME THROUGH THE COUNTRY HE LOVED SO WELL: THE ROYAL FUNERAL TRAIN PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE AIR, NEAR BLY, ON ITS WAY FROM WOLFBRTON STATION TO KING'S CROSS.



SYMPATHETIC INTEREST IN THE ROYAL FUNERAL TRAIN: THE MOURNING CROWD WHICH WAITED AT WELWYN STATION FOR ITS PASSING,
TYPICAL OF THE SCENES ALL ALONG THE ROUTE TO LONDON.

The funeral train which brought the body of King George from Wolferton Station to London was drawn by two engines—one running from Wolferton to King's Lynn and the other completing the journey. The train was made up of an equipment van behind the engine, followed by a saloon for military officers and a saloon with flowers. Then came a saloon coach, painted purple inside and black outside, in which was the coffin, watched over by the King's

bodyguard. Next followed Queen Mary's saloon and the King's saloon, with three saloons for members of the Court, the train being brought up by a brake van. Driver F, Collis and Fireman E. Foister, who regularly drove the royal train to Sandringham, brought the train from King's Lynn to King's Cross. Driver W. Thurston and Fireman A. Tovell, who occasionally drove the royal train, were on duty from Wolferton to King's Lynn.



THE ARRIVAL OF KING GEORGE'S FUNERAL TRAIN AT KING'S CROSS STATION: QUEEN MARY LEAVING THE ROYAL COMPARTMENT WITH KING EDWARD (ON THE RIGHT), WHO HAS JUST HELPED HER TO ALIGHT.



ROYAL MOURNERS ON THE PLATFORM BEFORE THE COFFIN WAS BROUGHT OUT: (LEFT) QUEEN MARY WITH THE DUKES OF YORK AND KENT; (IN CENTRE) . THE KING; (RIGHT) LORD HAREWOOD AND THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.



WATCHING THE COFFIN, COVERED BY THE ROYAL STANDARD AND SURMOUNTED WITH THE IMPERIAL CROWN, LIFTED FROM THE TRAIN: ROYAL MOURNERS, AMONG WHOM QUEEN MARY IS THIRD FROM THE LEFT IN FRONT AND KING EDWARD ON THE EXTREME RIGHT IN FRONT.

The funeral train bringing the body of King George from Wolferton to London arrived at King's Cross at 2.44 p.m. on January 23. The royal mourners, after having alighted, waited on the platform for twelve minutes before the coffin was brought out, and King Edward took his sister, the Princess Royal, into the funeral coach, where they remained some little time. Meanwhile an official had brought the Imperial Crown to be placed on the coffin. At length, at the King's order, it

was lifted out by Grenadier Guardsmen, who carried it to the gun-carriage for the procession to Westminster Hall. In the royal group shown in the large photograph, the figures are, from left to right—(front row) the Duke of Kent, the Princess Royal, Queen Mary, the Duke of Gloucester, the Earl of Harewood, and King Edward; (back row) the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of York, and the Duke of York.





A LONE GROUP OF ROYAL MOURNERS: QUEEN MARY WITH THE PRINCESS ROYAL AND HER DAUGHTERS-IN-LAW, AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF THE COFFIN, WAITING AT KING'S CROSS TO DRIVE TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Before leaving King's Cross station to walk in the procession to Westminster Hall, behind the gun-carriage bearing their father's coffin, King Edward and his brothers and their brother-in-law, Lord Harewood, each bowed low to Queen Mary. After they had gone, the Queen, the Princess Royal, and her Majesty's daughters-in-law, the Duchess of York, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duchess of Kent, remained for a while standing together on the platform. They did not join in

the procession, but after a short interval left by car for Buckingham Palace, from whence they proceeded later to Westminster Hall. In the above group, it may be pointed out, Queen Mary is the second figure from the left. She is standing between the Princess Royal (on the extreme left) and the Duchess of Kent. On the right are the Duchess of York and the Duchess of Gloucester. The service in Westminster Hall is illustrated on pages 170 and 171.

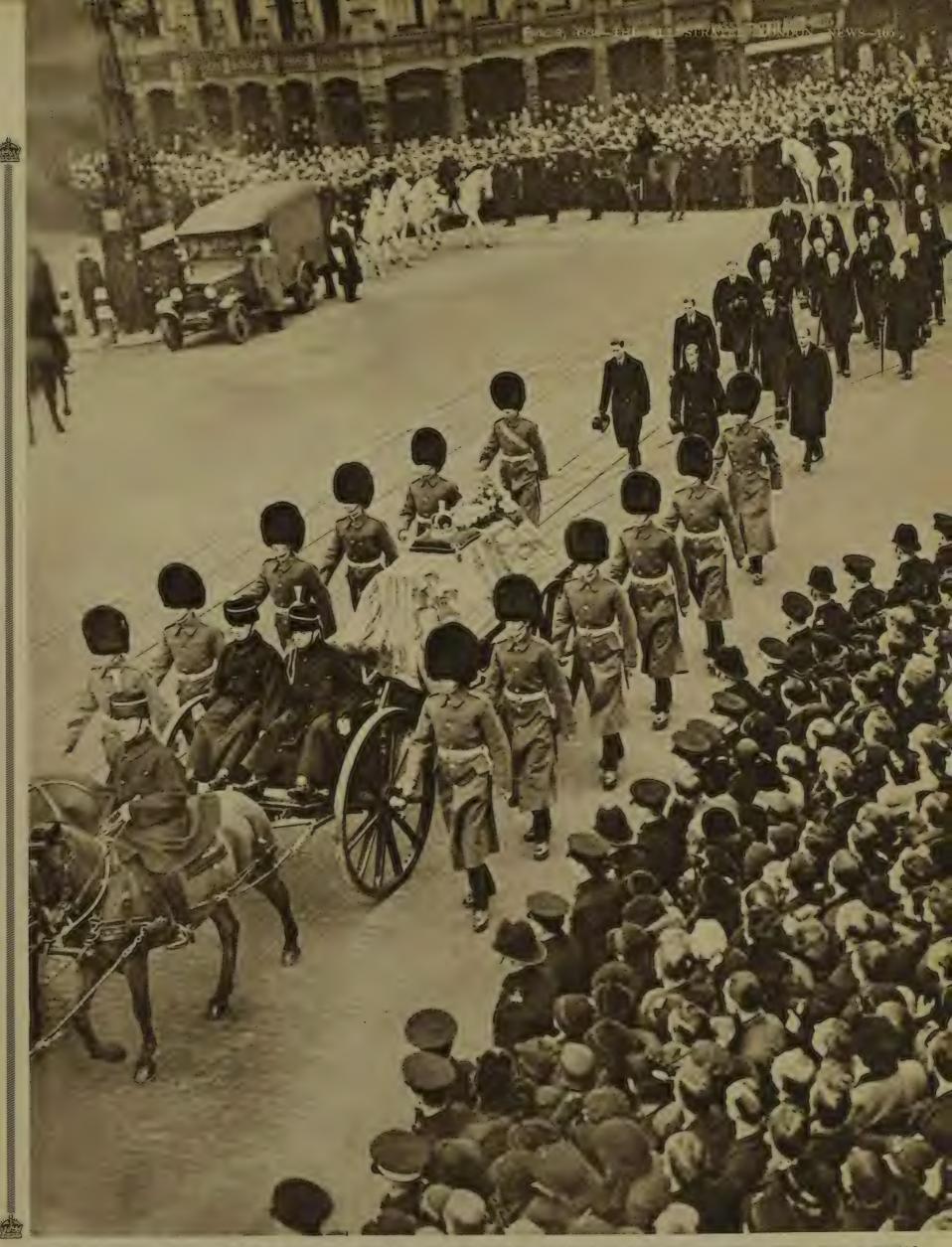




THE MOVING SIMPLICITY OF KING GEORGE'S LAST JOURNEY THROUGH LONDON TO WESTMINSTER HALL FOR THE LYING-IN-STATE: THE BRIEF PROCESSION AS IT PASSED FROM ALDWYCH INTO THE STRAND.

The procession in which the body of his late Majesty was taken from King's Cross to Westminster Hall was most moving in its simplicity. There could not have been less pomp or display in the escort which accompanied the coffin; and—save for the Royal Standard covering the coffin and the purple cushion on which rested the Imperial Crown—there was scarcely a note of colour to relieve the dark uniforms and

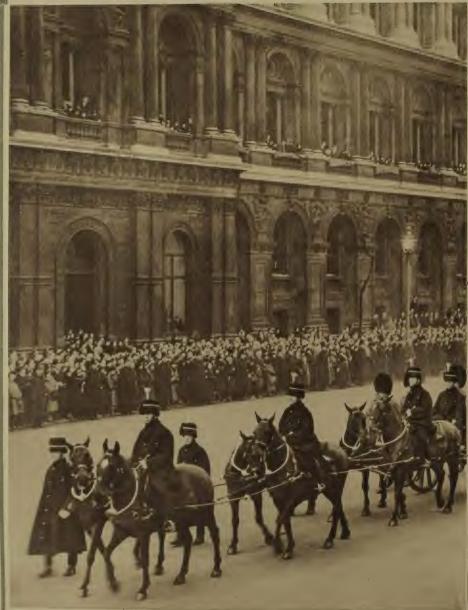
horses of the gun team and the black overcoats of King Edward, his brothers, and the other mourners who walked behind. Although the procession was so short that it took but a few seconds to pass any one spot, there will remain in the minds of the many thousands who silently lined the route an abiding memory of its solemnity. So King George made his last journey to the capital of his Empire.

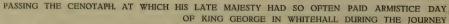


SIMPLE MAJESTY: KING GEORGE'S COFFIN, COVERED BY THE ROYAL STANDARD AND SURMOUNTED WITH THE IMPERIAL CROWN, PASSING THROUGH THE STREETS OF LONDON TO WESTMINSTER HALL.

The simple procession in which the body of his late Majesty was taken from King's Cross to Westminster Hall was headed by five policemen on grey horses. A team of the Royal Horse Artillery drew the gun-carriage. There the coffin lay under the Royal Standard, and on it glittered the Imperial Crown and a cross of flowers. The bearer party of the Grenadier Guards marched beside. King Edward walked

immediately behind. On either side of him were his brothers the Duke of York and the Duke of Gloucester, and just behind them came the Duke of Kent and the Earl of Harewood. Sixteen members of the late King's Household completed the party. Four mounted policemen brought up the rear. This simple escort was in striking contrast with the long procession at the funeral on January 28.





In a stillness almost as complete as that of the Two Minutes Silence of Armistice Day, the body of King George was borne through Whitehall on mounted police, the Artillery drivers, and the walking bearer party of the



TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THOSE WHO FELL IN THE GREAT WAR: THE FUNERAL PROCESSION TO WESTMINSTER HALL ON THE TWENTY-THIRD OF JANUARY.

Grenadier Guards turned their heads to the right towards it; and this gesture entire route from King's Cross to Westminster was lined by thousands of was repeated by King Edward, his brothers, and the other mourners. The





BIG BEN AND THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT LOOK DOWN ON THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF KING GEORGE AS IT ARRIVES AT NEW PALACE YARD: NEARING THE END OF THE JOURNEY TO WESTMINSTER HALL.

The journey of his late Majesty's body from Sandringham to London ended with the arrival of the funeral procession at Westminster at 4 o'clock on January 23. This photograph shows it as it entered Parliament Square, and so reached the political centre of the Empire. Inside New Palace Yard, opposite the white canopy erected at the entrance to Westminster Hall, can be seen the Guards of Honour of the three Services, who, on the arrival of the coffin, presented arms

and lowered their Colours. The car in which her Majesty had just arrived, having driven by a different route from King's Cross, can also be seen in New Palace Yard. Nowhere were the crowds which stood in silence to watch the passing of their late King more densely packed than along the approach to Westminster. They stood many deep behind the lines of police and special constables guarding the route, and can be seen here stretching up towards Westminster Bridge.







THE BND OF THE JOURNEY TO WESTMINSTER HALL: THE FUNERAL PROCESSION ENTERING THE GATES OF NEW PALACE YARD:
THE SOLEMN ARRIVAL OF HIS LATE MAJESTY FOR THE FOUR DAY LYING IN STATE.



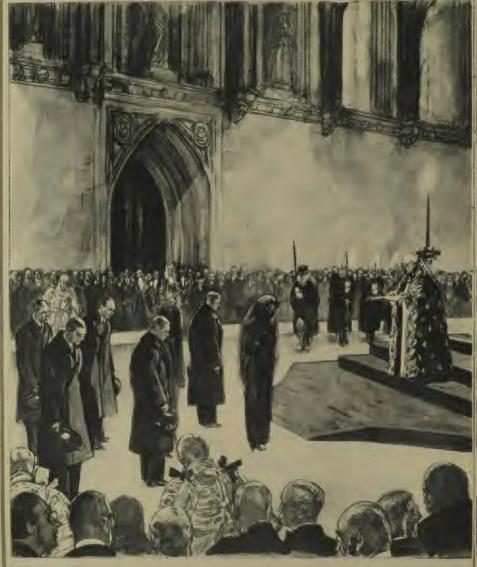
THE COFFIN REVERENTLY RAISED FROM THE GUN CARRIAGE ON ITS ARRIVAL AT WESTMINSTER HALL: THE SCENE IN NEW PALACE YARD AS THE GUARDS OF HONOUR PRESENTED ARMS AND LOWERED THEIR COLOURS.

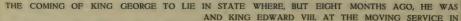
As the funeral procession ended its long journey from Sandringham Church and entered New Palace Yard, the Guards of Honour of the three Services, drawn up in the Yard, presented arms and lowered their Colours. Under the canopy which had been erected outside Westminster Hall the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Earl Marshal, and the First Commissioner of Works stood waiting while the bearer party of Grenadiers reverently lifted the

coffin from its gun-carriage. Queen Mary, who was waiting there also, having arrived a few minutes before by motor-car, can just be seen in our lower photograph standing beneath the canopy. With slow steps the bearer party carried the coffin into Westminster Hall for the Lying-in-State; and, as it did so the Union Jack flying at half-mast on the Victoria Tower fluttered down and the Royal Standard was hoisted in its place.









A brief but intensely moving service took place in Westminster Hall, on January 23, when King George's coffin, beine in procession from King's Gross, arrived for the Lying-in-State. Only last May the great hall had resounded to the cheers of Lords and Commons, when they assembled to congratulate him on his Silver Jubile, and when the King, turning to Queen Mary, had said in his reply: "I have been blessed in all my work by having beside me my dear wife." Now both Houses were gathered to henour him in death. An echo of

those remembered cheers must have been in Queen Mary's mind as she stood at the head of the coffin, with her daughter and four sons, the dead King's children; but her self-control did not failer, and she took her part in the sad, ritual with tragle dignity. As the coffin entered the hall, she walked immediately behind it with King Edward, and next came the Princess Royal, between the Duke of York and the Duke of Gloucester, followed by the Duke of Kent's the Company of the Coffin Covered by the Royal Standard and and the Earl of Harewood. The coffin, covered by the Royal Standard and DRAWN BY STEVEN SPURRIER, R.O.I., OVR



surmounted with the Imperial Crown, was carried in and placed on the catafalque by eight bearers from the King's Company of the Grenadler Guardamen. The Archbishop of Canterbury conducted a short service, reading a special prayer composed for the occasion, and, after the hymn, "Praise, my soul, the King of Heaven," pronounced the benediction. In our drawing, the figures of the royal mourners are (left to right) Lord Harewood, the Duke of Kent, the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of York, the Princess Royal, King Edward, and Queen SPECIAL ARTIST IN WESTMINSTER HALL.







A NATIONAL TRIBUTE OF FAREWELL TO THE FATHER OF HIS PEOPLE: MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN A TYPICAL MOMENT IN THE CONTINUOUS PROCESSION OF THE

The love which King George inspired in his people, and their grief for his loss, was overwhelmingly demonstrated by the great mutitude which flocked to Westminster Hall, during the four days (January 24 to 27) appointed for his Lynjen-flostate, to offer him a last tribute of fareveil. Men and women of every calling and station in life, from Cabinet Ministers and Members of Parliament to city workers, clerks, typists, and labourers, as well as numberless children, joined in the great pitgrimage that filed in everyent silence past the cataldatus hour after hours in a construction stream. Consider reverent silence past the catalalque, hour after hour, in a continuous stream. Crowds

gathered outside the hall early on the evening of Thursday, January 23, the day on which the coffin had been placed there, with the intention of waiting all night, for it had been arranged that the hall would be open to the public from 8 am. to 10 pm. each day until Monday, January 27. Instructions were issued by the Earl Marshal, however, that the queue would not be allowed to form until middight. On the later days it extended at times about two and a half miles, across Vauxhall Bridge and along the embankment on the opposite side of the river. During the week-end

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL

FROM EVERY WALK OF LIFE JOIN IN A GREAT PILGRIMAGE TO HONOUR A BELOVED KING-PUBLIC PAST KING GEORGE'S COFFIN IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

the crowds increased enormously. The doors of Westminster Hall remained open till the crowus increases enormously. Ine doors of westimaner rat are mained open this middight on the Saturday, then throughout Sanday from 3 a.m. and continuously until 3.40 a.m. on Monday morning, shortly before the final day's pilgrimage began. at 7.10 a.m. On the Friday night, the King and Queen Mary, with the King and Queen of Norway, the Princess Royal and Lord Harewood, and others, paid an unexpected valit to Westimater Hall, which was closed to the public for a time while they were there. The next morning Queen Mary sent a fresh cross of flowers to be laid ARTIST, GORDON NICOLL, R.I.

on the coffin in place of the first one. That evening (January 25) the Duke and Duchess of Kent stood for a time watching the public procession of mourners, and at 10 p.m. the hall was closed for a few minutes while Dominion and foreign representa-10 pm. the man was closes for a ter minute of the Definition of the Royal Family three passed through. On the Sunday evening, four generations of the Royal Family were represented in a group beside the coffin. Among them were the Princess Royal and Lord Harewood, with their two sons, Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, and Princess Helena Victoria. The King of Bulgaria also visited the hall.





THE VIGIL BY NIGHT BENEATH THE GREAT RAFTERS OF RICHARD II.: THE COFFIN OF KING GEORGE WITH ITS SILENT GUARD—ONE MORE HISTORIC MEMORY ADDED TO THE LONG ANNALS OF WESTMINSTER HALL.

Nothing could be more impressive than the interior of Westminster Hall by night during the period of King George's Lying-in-State. The great hall of William Rufus, with its magnificent oak rafters, added by Richard II, and its many historic memories was filled with a sense of awe and sorrow. Around the royal coffin on its dais, isolated amid the wide spaces, stood the silent guard keeping watch over their dead Sovereign. In this photograph are seen four officers of the Household Cavalry, one at each corner, on the super step of the dais, while on the pavement are similarly stationed four Yeomen of the Guard. Standing in a line beyond

the coffin, and partly hidden by it and the other figures, are four Gentlemen at Arms, with tall white plumes rather broader at the top than those of the Guardsmen. Hitherto the privilege of supplying officers for guard duty at a Lyingin-State, on the death of a reigning sovereign, had belonged exclusively to the King's Company of the lat Battalion Grenadier Guards and to the Household Cavalry. On the present occasion, King Edward extended the privilege without distinction to all the Guards battalions—Generalcer, Collections, Scots, Irish, and Welsh. The guards were changed every half-hour, without any spoken word of command.



THE SILENT CHANGING OF THE GUARD AT KING GEORGE'S LYING IN STATE: RELIEVING THE GUARD ON DUTY WHO STOOD MOTIONLESS IN WESTMINSTER HALL WHILE THE ENDLESS STREAM OF MOURNERS FILED PAST.

During the days of King George's Lying-in-State in Westminster Hall, the catafalque on which the coffin lay was guarded by twelve motionless sentinels. Four were officers from regiments of the Household Troops, four were Gentlemen at Arms, and four were Yeomen of the Guard. The Guards regiments from which the officers were drawn were changed every six hours—at midnight, 6 a.m., noon,

and 6 p.m. The individual officers were relieved every half-hour, silently, without spoken word of command. The four Gentlemen at Arms in line at one end, and the four Yeomen of the Guard standing one at each corner, wore during the nights and early mornings dark blue coats that hid most of their bright scarlet. The four officers were no greatcoats at any time.







THE STATE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF KING GEORGE V. IN LONDON: KING EDWARD, FOLLOWED BY THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, THE DUKE OF YORK, AND THE DUKE OF KENT, WALKING BEHIND THE GUN. CARRIAGE.

In the State funeral procession from Westminster Hall to Paddington Station, and again from the station at Windsor to Windsor Castle, his Majesty King Edward walked immediately behind the Royal Standard which, borne by a Warrant Officer of the Household Cavalry, followed the coffin of King George. His Majesty were the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet. In a line behind him walked his three brothers. The Duke of York, in the centre, were the uniform of an Air Vice-Marshul; the Duke of Gloucester, at the right, were the uniform of a Major of

the 10th Husaars; and the Duke of Kent, on the left, wore the uniform of a Naval Commander. At the right of the Royal Standard was the Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lieut. General Sir Harry H. S. Knox. The fact that the royal mourners went on foot was in contrast with the procedure at the funeral of King Edward VII. in 1910. Then the Kings who followed the coffin, including his late Majesty King George, were mounted for the journey from Westminster to Paddington. At Windsor, as on this occasion, they went an lont.





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THE STATE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF KING GEORGE V. IN LONDON: THE COFFIN OF HIS LATE MAJESTY BEING BORNE FROM WESTMINSTER HALL TO BE PLACED UPON THE GUN CARRIAGE-WITH KING EDWARD AND QUEEN MARY STANDING BENEATH THE CANOPY, WITH THE KING'S

The body of King George was brought from Westminster Hall at 9.45 on the merning of January 20 to begin its funeral procession through the streets of London to Paddington Station and so to Windsor. The day was duli seen carrying the coffin out into New Palace Yard. The naval agin's crew

BROTHERS BEHIND THEM, AND THE QUEEN'S CARRIAGE IN THE LEFT-HAND CORNER.

who manned the ropes of the gun-carriage stand waiting with bowed heads. King Edward is seen beneath the white canopy, with the widowed Queen on his right. The carriage in which her Majesty rode in the procession, a glass

coach drawn by two bay horses, is shown in the lower left-hand corner of the photograph. With her Majesty went the Queen of Norway, the Princess Royal, and the Duchess of York.









THE STATE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF KING GEORGE V. IN LONDON: FIVE KINGS, THE FRENCH PRESIDENT, AND PRINCES REPRESENTING FOREIGN NATIONS WALKING BEHIND THE COFFIN.

In the leading row, but not here visible, was Lord Harewood, next to King Haakon of Norway. In order from left to right, in successive rows, the figures seen are: 1st rose: King of Norway (extreme left); Crown Prince of Norway; East of Athlone; and row: King of Rumania (only plumed cap visible above Earl of Athlone); King

of Denmark; Fresident Lebrun (France); 3nd row; King of the Belgians; King of Bulgaria; 4th row; Prince of Piedmont; Prince Regart of Yugoslavia; Crown Prince of Sweden; 3th row; Crown Prince of Greece; Prince Zeld; Prince of Said (Prince Faruk of Egypt); 6th row; Prince Fellx of Luxemburg (right); 7th row; Grand Duke

of Hesse (in top hat); Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (in German helmet); Prince Axel of Demmark; 28k rows: Prince Nicholas of Graces (behind Duke of Saxe-Coburg); Prince George of Greece; Duc de Nemours (Wearing big white cross on cloak). In the next row is seen the Count of Flanders (in khaki). He was between Prince

Frederick of Prussia and Prince Ernst August of Brunswick. Next came Prince Alvaro of Orleans-Bourbon, the Infante Alfonso of Spain, and the Duke of Braganza. Then came Prince Salih (representing his uncle, the King of Albania) with the Grand Duke Dimitri of Russia. Not all these last groups are distinguishable.





THE STATE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF KING GEORGE V. IN LONDON: THE GUN-CARRIAGE PASSING

When the funeral procession was passing Apsley House, at Hyde Park Corner, it was halted for a short time while the police cleared the line of the route. The multitudes surged back like a huge flood in response to

the directions of police loud-speakers. From the roof of St. George's Hospital (whence our photograph was obtained) the hundreds of periscopes and mirrors among the crowd, glinting in the ephemeral sunlight, looked

THROUGH DECIMUS BURTON'S WORLD FAMOUS ARCH AT DENSELY CROWDED HYDE PARK CORNER.

like a mass of diamonds. The picture gives a good idea of the dense masses of spectators assembled in and about Hyde Park. The crowd pressed up to the edge of the pavement and stretched right back through

the trees of the Park, at many places for as much as 150 yards. But while the procession was passing a reverent silence was maintained by all these thronging, densely-packed multitudes of mourners.





EMPIRE REPRESENTATIVES IN THE PROCESSION AT WINDSOR: MAJOR H.H. THE RAJA OF SAWANTWADI (RIGHT) AND H.H. THE MAHARAJA OF DHRANGADHRA; FOLLOWED BY HIGH COMMISSIONERS OF THE DOMINIONS.



PRINCES AND NOBLES: A GROUP INCLUDING THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA (EXTREME RIGHT), PRINCE NICHOLAS OF GREECE (IN LONG CLOAK; CENTRE), AND (BEHIND HIM) PRINCE FRIEDRICH OF PRUSSIA.



NAVAL REPRESENTATIVES IN THE PROCESSION AT WINDSOR: ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR H. F. OLIVER (RIGHT) AND ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET EARL BEATTY, FOLLOWED BY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY.



THE EARL MARSHAL IN THE PROCESSION IN LONDON: THE DUKE OF NORFOLK; FOLLOWED BY COL. LORD TEMPLEMORE, CAPTAIN OF THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD, LORD ELPHINSTONE, CAPTAIN GENERAL OF THE KING'S BODYGUARD FOR SCOTLAND, AND BRIG.-GEN. LORD LUCAN, CAPTAIN OF THE GENTLEMEN AT ARMS (L. TO R.).



FOREIGN STATESMEN: MR. NAOTAKE SATO (JAPAN) (EXTREME RIGHT); BARON VON NEURATH (GERMANY), M. LE BRETON (ARGENTINA), AND M. LITVINOV (RUSSIA) IN THE NEXT ROW (R. TO L.); GENERAL SOSNKOVSKI (POLAND), MR. NORMAN DAVIS (U.S.A.), AND DR. ARAS (TURKEY) IN THE NEXT ROW (R. TO L.); AND MR. QUO TAI-CHI AND PRINCE STARHEMBERG BEHIND (R. TO L.).



MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN DELEGATION IN THE PROCESSION AS IT REACHED PADDINGTON STATION: A GROUP INCLUDING GENERAL KAUPISCH, MAJOR-GENERAL FREIHERR GEYR VON SCHWEPPENBURG (MILITARY ATTACHÉ), CAPTAIN E. WASSNER (NAVAL ATTACHÉ), AND COLONEL R. WENNINGER (AIR ATTACHÉ)—AN EXAMPLE OF THE GROUPS OF FOREIGN UNIFORMS WHICH MUCH INTERESTED THE WATCHING CROWDS.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN PRINCES, STATESMEN, SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WHO MOURNED KING GEORGE.

The photographs on this page show some of the distinguished men, from Great Britain, the Empire, and from foreign countries, who walked in the State funeral procession of King George and by their presence expressed the sorrow of the world at his passing. Our upper left-hand photograph shows, walking behind the two Indian princes, High Commissioners of the Great Dominions of the Empire. The central figure is Mr. S. M. Bruce (Australia). Mr. Vincent Massey (Canada)

is walking at his right. Behind him, in a top hat, is Mr. C. te Water (South Africa); and at his right is Sir James Parr (New Zealand). On the extreme left is Mr. J. W. Dulanty (the Irish Free State). In our upper right-hand photograph, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse is seen in the right foreground. Wearing the white cloak is Prince Alvaro of Orleans-Bourbon. Behind him is Prince Arthur of Connaught and at his left is the Infante Alfonso of Spain.







THE STATE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF KING GEORGE V. IN LONDON: QUEEN MARY PHOTOGRAPHED AS SHE DROVE THROUGH THE CAPITAL, EVOKING THE SYMPATHY OF THE MOURNING MILLIONS.

The coach in which Queen Mary rode in the funeral procession of her dead husband, King George, passed through London immediately behind the royal mourners, who were headed by King Edward. It was a glass coach drawn by

two bay horses. With her Majesty were Queen Maud of Norway, sister of the late King, the Princess Royal, and the Duchess of York. At Windsor, Queen Mary travelled in another glass coach, with the same four royal ladies.



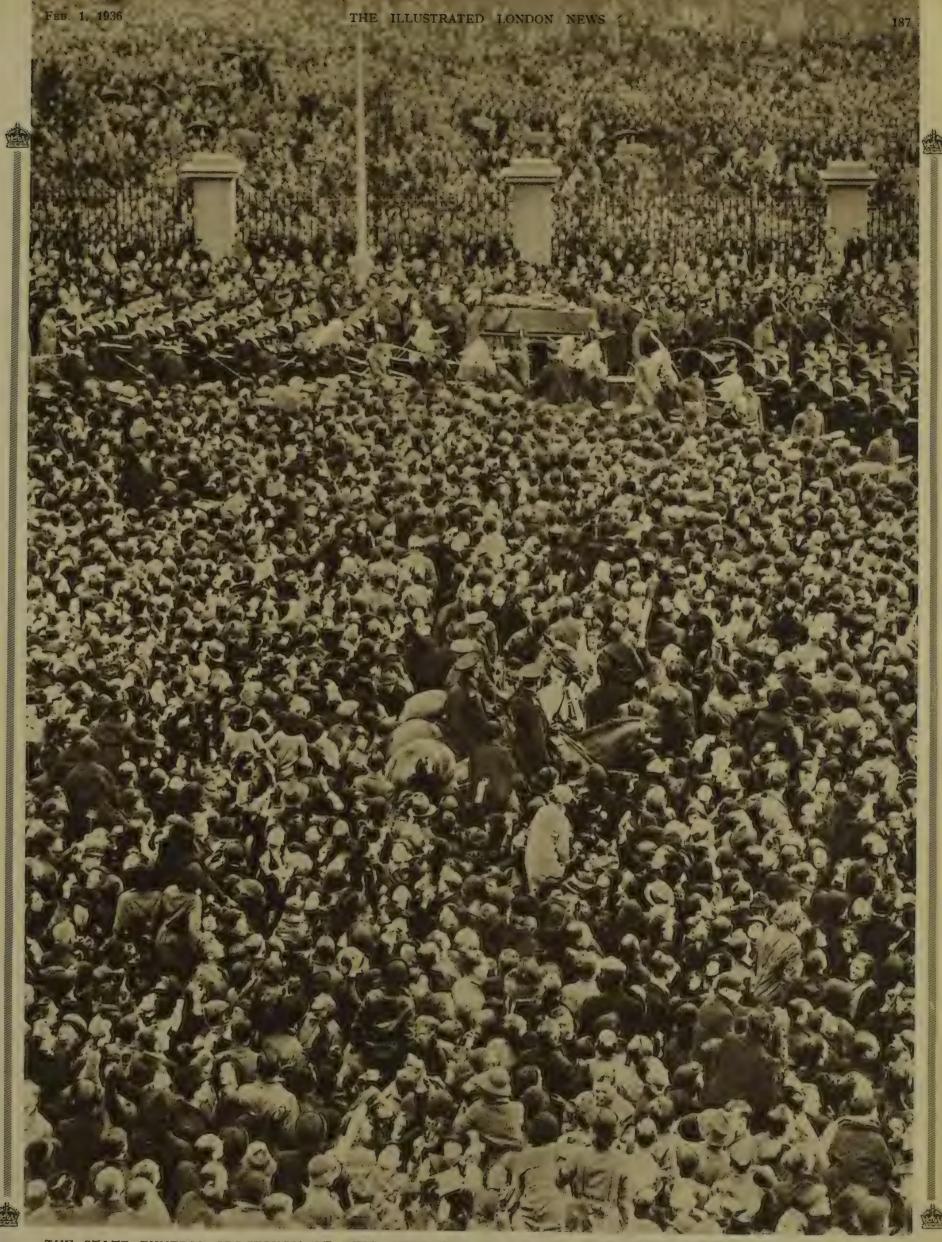




THE STATE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF KING GEORGE V. IN LONDON: THE GREAT CROWD LINING PICCADILLY TWENTY DEEP ON EACH SIDE—TYPICAL OF THE MULTITUDES THAT CAME TO PAY THEIR FAREWELL TRIBUTE.

When King George was borne on his last journey through his capital on January 28, the great city mustered, to see him pass, a crowd that could be numbered, not in thousands but in hundreds of thousands. At eleven o'clock on the previous night the funeral route was already thinly lined. Tens of thousands

spent the night in the streets. By six o'clock, at the request of the police, everyone was standing, and this orderly spirit was maintained until the funeral cortege passed. Then reverence for their departed Sovereign and sympathy for the bereaved King and his mother held these millions spellbound in utter silence.



THE STATE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF KING GEORGE V. IN LONDON: THE DENSE CROWDS AT MARBLE ARCH; MANY TURNING ROUND AND HOLDING UP MIRRORS IN WHICH TO VIEW THE CORTÈGE TO BETTER ADVANTAGE.

The neighbourhood of the Marble Arch was a vantage point on the route of the Royal funeral procession for the thousands who had stayed out in the Park all night. Early trains from the suburbs and provinces began to pour in fresh multitudes, who debouched from Underground stations in dense columns. So

great was the weight of the crowd that it swayed across to the other side of the roadway at a point in front of the Regal Cinema. But neither here nor elsewhere was there any evidence of irreverence or struggling when the procession passed. Marquees were erected in Hyde Park by the St. John Ambulance to accommodate casualties.



THE STATE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF KING GEORGE V. IN LONDON: THE CORTÈGE IN PICCADILLY-THE GUN-CARRIAGE DRAWN BY BLUEJACKETS AND FOLLOWED BY THE KING AND FOREIGN KINGS.

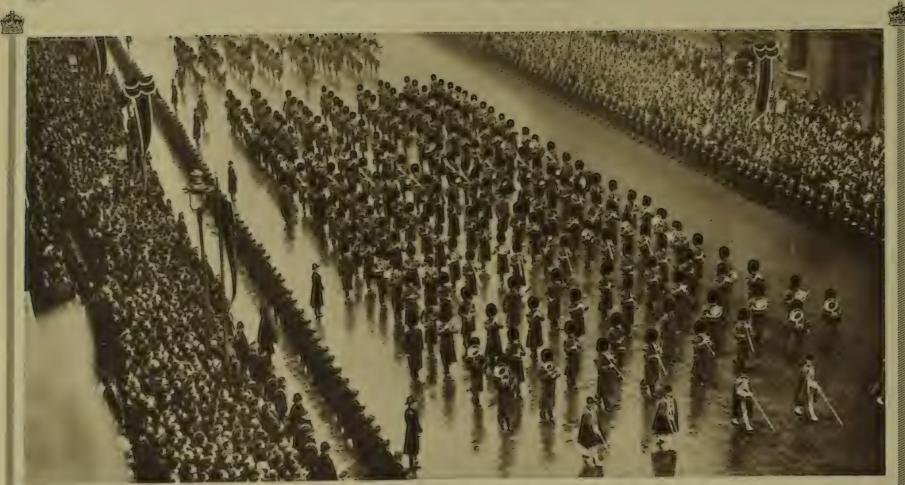
As befitted the funeral of a sailor King, the Navy predominated in the procession that bore King George's body through London, from Westminster Hall to Paddington, and likewise at Windsor. The guncariage crew was composed of 142 Naval ratings, 80 of whom, marching eight abreast, manned the ropes attached to it, while the rest followed behind. To the right of the guncarriage (on the far side in our photograph) walked three

Equeries to his late Majesty—[left to right) Captain Lord Claud Hamilton, Leleut-Col. Sir Regland Seymour, and Capt. Sir Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., in the line nearest the coffin, while in the outer line (also left to right) were five extra Equeries—Major Sir Edward Seymour, Admiral Sir Herbert Meade-Fetherstonhaugh, Admiral Sir Henry Buller, Admiral Sir Hubert Brand, and Col. Sir Henry Streatfeld. Behind them (further to right) was the

Adjutant-General, Lieut-General Sir Harry Knox. On the other side of the gun-serrings (to right in the photograph) were correspondingly placed, in the inner line. Hore Equeries—[left to right) Lieut-Gol. Lord Alastati Innex-Ker, Major the Hon. Alexander Hardings, and Gol. Lord Wigram; and in the outer line, four Extra Equeries—Col. Sir George Crichton, Brigadier Henry Tomkinson, Brig.-Gen. George Payther, and Major-Gen. Sir

Harry Watson. Beyond the Extra Equerries, on both sides, were Gentlemen at Arms (in tall white plumes) followed by Yeomen of the Guard. King Edward (searcely visible here) was immediately behind a warrant officer of the Household Cavalry bearing the Royal Standard. Following clase behind his Majesty walked his three brothers (left to right in this photograph), the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Kent.

INSET: DOUBLE PAGE PICTURE IN COLOURS OF KING EDWARD VIII. IN GARTER ROBES.



THE STATE FUNERAL OF KING GEORGE V. IN LONDON: THE MASSED BANDS OF THE BRIGADE OF GUARDS PLAYING THEIR SOLEMN MUSIC AS THEY MARCH UP WHITEHALL.



THE MASSED PIPERS OF FOUR REGIMENTS IN PARLIAMENT SQUARE AT THE START OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION: BANDS OF THE QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS, THE BLACK WATCH, THE IRISH GUARDS, AND THE SCOTS GUARDS."



THE ROYAL AIR FORCE BAND FOLLOWED BY THE BAND OF THE ROYAL MARINES, IN THE HORSE GUARDS PARADE:
SOLEMN AND STIRRING MUSIC AS A PRELUDE TO THE PASSING OF HIS LATE MAJESTY.

The bands which led the heart of the State funeral procession from Westminster Hall to Paddington took up their position in Whitehall, some distance below the Cenotaph. First came the band of the Royal Air Force, seen in the foreground of our lower photograph, followed by the band of the Royal Marines. Behind them came the massed bands of the Brigade of Guards, except the band of the Coldstream Guards, which was on duty in the procession at Windsor. Next

were drawn up in order, the bands of the Royal Engineers and the Royal Artillery, and the massed pipers of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, the Black Watch, the Irish Guards, and the Scots Guards. Among the musical pieces played by the bands were Chopin's Funeral March and the Dead March from "Saul"; among the pipers' songs were "Flowers o' the Forest" and the Skye Boat Song. The music added impressiveness to the long procession.



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THE STATE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF KING GEORGE V. IN LONDON: THE ARRIVAL OF THE COFFIN, DRAWN ON A GUN. CARRIAGE BY A NAVAL GUN'S CREW, AT PADDINGTON STATION.

With the arrival at Paddington Station the first stage of the journey of King George's body from Westminster Hall to Windsor was ended. The funeral procession, with the coffin at its heart, passed slowly out of the streets, by then bright and sunlit, into the dim light of the railway station, and marched past the royal train. The gun-carriage on which the coffin lay was carried forward by the Naval gun's crew, under the command of Captain A. J. Power, R.N., and came to rest opposite the black saloon in the middle of the train. King Edward waited on the red carpet till the Queen's carriage drew up to the platform; then

he stepped forward and, with bowed head, offered his hand as the Queen alighted. Together, the King and his brothers waited with her Majesty and the other royal ladies in a silent group, while the bearer party of the King's Company of Grenadier Guards bore the coffin into the train. The funeral train was preceded out of Paddington by other trains conveying those invited to attend the Service at Windsor. Driver Sparrow and Fireman A. H. Mills, of the Great Western Railway, were in charge of its engine. The moment the body of the dead King entered the Borough of Windsor, the Sebastopol Bell in the Round Tower began to toll.



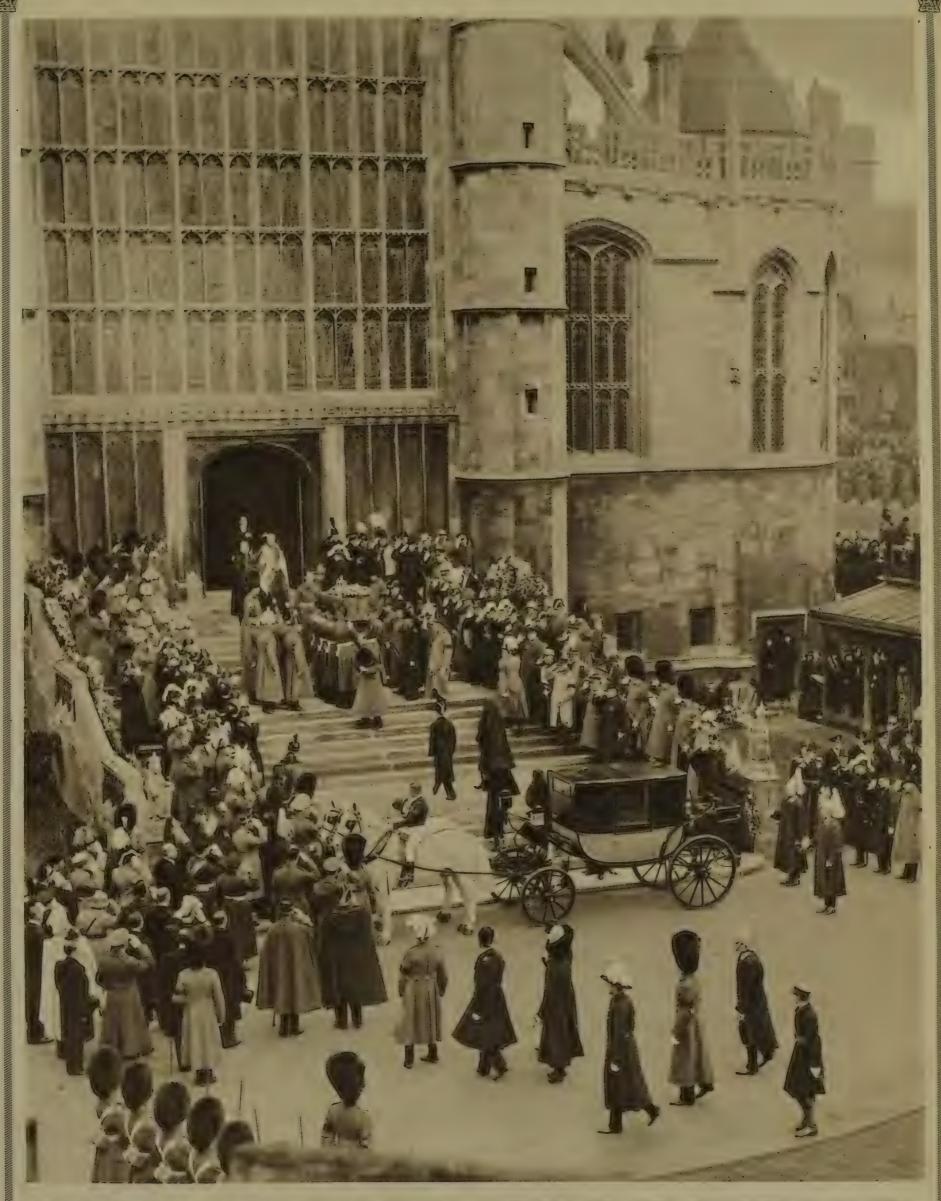


THE STATE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF KING GEORGE V. AT WINDSOR: THE GUN CARRIAGE DRAWN BY SAILORS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRECEDENT SET BY AN ACCIDENT AT QUEEN VICTORIA'S FUNERAL.

Most people know that the tradition by which the gun-carriage bearing the coffin of a British Sovereign is now drawn by bluejackets (instead of by horses) originated in an accident at Queen Victoria's funeral at Windsor. The exact facts were recently communicated to "The Times" by Mr. C. B. Levita, who was in command of the saluting battery at Windsor on that occasion. After the coffin had been placed on the gun-carriage at the station, and the horses had taken the weight, part of the harness broke, and a horse received a blow and started to plunge.

Although an attachment might have been speedily improvised, the Naval party most promptly and gallantly seized drag-ropes directly the wheelers were unhooked, and started off with the gun-carriage and coffin. Subsequently, for the removal of King Edward's body, it was arranged that men of the Royal Navy should draw the gun-carriage through Windsor. Thus an accident set a precedent, and the remains of George V., the "Sailor King," went to their last resting-placedrawn by, men of the Service in which he spent so many happy years.

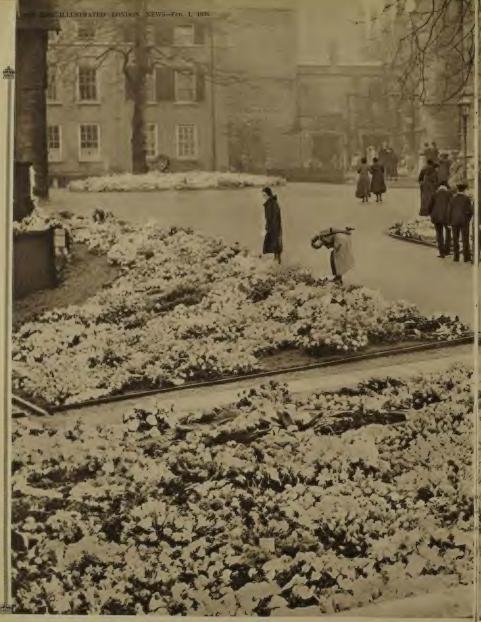


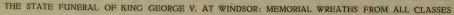


THE STATE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF KING GEORGE V. AT WINDSOR: THE COFFIN BEING BORNE UP THE STEPS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, FOLLOWED BY KING EDWARD AND QUEEN MARY, AND RECEIVED BY THE CLERGY.

When the royal funeral train arrived at Windsor Station, two naval boatswains and eight boatswains' mates piped the call, "Admiral coming alongside," as the coffin was borne to the gun-carriage from the train; and then the call "Admiral aboard" as the coffin was placed on the gun-carriage. It was also arranged that the coffin should be "piped alongside" at the bottom of the flight of steps leading up to St. George's Chapel; and again "piped aboard" when the bearers carried the

coffin into the Chapel. The Dean of Windsor, in his robes as Registrar of the Order of the Garter, stood on the steps, awaiting his dead Sovereign. As the choir began to sing "I am the Resurrection and the Life" their voices blended with the sad lament of the bag-pipes, outside the Chapel. Walking slowly behind the coffin were King Edward and Queen Mary. The King moved with his eyes fixed on the ground, except for an occasional glance at his mother.





The lawns carpeted with wreaths and flowers in this photograph allow an idea to be formed of the great masses of tributes to King George's memory which were received at Windsor for his funeral. The flowers were only placed on the lawns when all the space round the outer and inner walls of the Cloisters

had been filled with them, and when, in addition, all the recesses between the buttresses along the exterior walls of St. George's Chapel had been filled up in the same way. There were wreaths from foreign Governments and potentates, from the Dominions and Golonies, from the Services, from the



L.C.C. and other governing bodies of London, the great cities of these islands, and public institutions great and small. There were also an untold number of wreaths from private people, often of humble station. To mention a few: there was a cross of Planders popples from the late Earl Jellice's son; a little

chaplet of lilies inscribed "Dear King George, here are some flowers for your grave," in a childish hand; a tribute from two old-age pensioners "to whom the King was very generous"; a spray of rosemary with the inscription "Please spare a humble corner for these few leaves from a devoted subject."





THE HISTORIC SCENE IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL AT WINDSOR DURING THE FUNERAL OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.: A GENERAL VIEW SHOWING THE FLOWER-DECKED COFFIN, WITH KING EDWARD AND QUEEN MARY STANDING AT ITS HEAD.

During the funeral service for King George, on January 28, the Intuirer of St. George's Chapel presented a scene or unexampled zeleminty. The choir was occupied by Royal contents, Kinglist of the Gartes and forsign representations of the Cartes of the Content o

and Kent. On either side of the coffin are his late Majesty's Equerries and Extra Equerries, who walked beside the guarantage to the funeral procession. The Archibithops of Canterbury and York (left to right) stand together on the altar steps, with their chaplains behind them. To left of the east window, and above the tomb of Edward IV., is the box bullt by Henry VIII, for Katherine of Aragon, with digures of mournes visible within. The Regalia (consisting of the Imperial Crown, the Orb and the Seeptre), now removed from the coffin, on which they had rested during the Lying-in-Sister and the funeral processions, are seen on a stand in the left background.



"AFTER HE HAD SERVED HIS OWN GENERATION BY THE WILL OF GOD HE FELL ON SLEEP IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL AT WINDSOR-KING EDWARD AND QUEEN MARY, WITH OTHER

King George passed to his rest with all the honours that his own people, and friendly foreign nations, could bestow upon a Sovereign who had been universally loved and respoted. In the funeral service at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, it fell to Garter Principal King of Arms to "pronounce the Styles" of his late

Majesty in the following terms: "Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life, unto His Divine Mercy, the late Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Excellent Monarch, George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of DRAWN BY STEVEN SPURRIER, R.O.I., OUR



the Faith, Emperor of India, and Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Gatter." In this drawing the coffin is shown as it appeared before being lowered, at the Committal sentences, through the floor into the vaults. It had originally been arranged that its descent should take place at 1.30 p.m., thus synchronising SPECIAL ARTIST IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

with the Two Minutes' Silence observed throughout the Empire. Owing to delays cocasioned by London's unprecedented crowds, however, this plan could not be carried out. The funeral train to Windsor was 34 minutes late, and it was not until 2.14 pm. that the lowering of the coffin actually took place.





"ASHES TO ASHES, DUST TO DUST": KING EDWARD SPRINKLING EARTH UPON HIS FATHER'S COFFIN AS IT DESCENDED THROUGH THE WELL IN THE FLOOR OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL INTO THE VAULTS BELOW.

The ritual of sorrow reached its climax, at the funeral service for King George, when the Archbishop of Canterbury read the words: "We therefore commit his body to the ground; earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust; in sure and certain hope of the Resurrection to eternal life." As the coffin sank slowly through the well in the Chapel floor into the vaults below, King Edward sprinkled upon it, from a silver vessel, earth brought from the royal burial grounds at Frogmore.

Our photograph, taken at the moment just after the coffin had disappeared, shows his Majesty (standing to the right of the well) in the act of performing this last sad phase of the funeral ceremony. At the near end of the well stands the widowed Queen Mary, beside the Princess Royal. Behind them are the King and Queen of Norway, and, in the next row the Dukes of York, Gloucester and Kent. Queen Maud of Norway, of course, is the late King George's sister.





THE HIGH AND MIGHTY PRINCE EDWARD-OUR ONLY LAWFUL AND RIGHTFUL LIEGE LORD EDWARD VIII.:
HIS MAJESTY IN NAVAL UNIFORM, AS FOR THE FUNERAL OF KING GEORGE V.

In the Accession Proclamation it was written: "The High and Mighty Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David is now, by the death of our late Sovereign of happy Memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord Edward the Eighth, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." Addressing the Privy Council at the Court of St. James's on

January 21, the new King said: "When my father stood here twenty-six years ago he declared that one of the objects of his life would be to uphold constitutional government. In this I am determined to follow in my father's footsteps... I place my reliance upon the loyalty and affection of my peoples throughout the Empire, and upon the wisdom of their Parliaments, to support me in this heavy task, and I pray that God will guide me to perform it."





M. ALBERT LEBRUN, THE FRENCH DENT, WHO HEADED THE FRENCH DELEGATION AND WAS ACCOMPANIE BY M. FLANDIN.



CONSORT OF LUXEMBURG, THE HUSBAND OF THE REIGNING

PRINCE PARUK, THE EMIR ES SAID (OR PRINCE OF UPPER EGYPT), WHO REPRE-

SENTED HIS FATHER, H.M. KING FUAD I.



NEW FRENCH MINISTER &

H.M. KING HAAKON VII. OF NORWAY, THE KING OF DENMARK'S BROTHER WHO WAS ACCOMPANIED BY QUEEN



H.M. KING CHRISTIAN X. OF DENMARK,

WHO WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUSIN, S PRINCE AXEL, AND BY CROWN PRINCESS

RID OF DENMARK, THE GRAND-DAUGHTER

CROWN PRINCESS INGRID OF DEN-PRINCE OF SWEDEN AND WIFE OF PRINCE FREDERIK, THE CROWN PRINCE OF DENMARK.



THE CROWN PRINCESS OF SWEDEN, WHO, BEFORE HER MARRIAGE TO THE CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN IN 1923, WAS LADY LOUISE



CROWN PRIFCE GUSTAF ADOLF OF SWEDEN, ELDEST SON OF H.M. KING GUSTAF V. AND THE CHIEF REPRESENTATIVE OF HIS COUNTRY AT THE FUNERAL.



Him. QUEEN MAUD OF NORWAY, THE ONLY SURVIVING SISTER OF KING GEORGE, WHO ACCOMPANIED HER HUSBAND, KING HAAKON.







KONSTANTIN COUNT VON PRINCE FRIEDRICH OF PRUSENT, THE GERMAN AND YOUNGEST SON OFE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN THE FORMER CHOWN AFFAIRS AND HEAD OF PRINCE, AND A GOBSON THE GERMAN DELECATION.

OF KING GEORGE.



THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBUR THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG
AND GOTHA, SON OF THE
DUKE OF ALBANY AND
GRANDSON OF QUEEN
VICTORIA.



CROWN PRINCE PAUL OF GREECE,

THE YOUNGER BROTHER OF H.M.

KING GEORGE II. OF GREECE AND HEAD OF THE GREEK DELEGATION.

THE UNCLE OF H.M. KING GEORGE H. AND OF CROWN

PRINCE PAUL OF GREECE.



PRINCE CHARLES, COUNT OF FLANDERS, WHO ACCOMPANIED HIS BROTHER, THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

PRINCE UMBERTO, CROWN PRINCE OF ITALY
AND PRINCE OF PIEDMONT, WHO REFRESENTED HIS FATHER, H.M. KING VITORIO
EMANUELE III., AT THE FUNERAL.





H.M. KING LEOPOLD III. OF THE BELGIANS, SON OF THE LATE KING ALBERT, WHO WAS ACCOM-



H.M. KING BORIS III. OF BULGARIA, THE ELDEST SON OF KING FERDINAND AND OF THE LATE MARIE LOUISE, AND THE REPRESENTATIVE OF HIS KINGDOM AT KING GEORGE'S FUNERAL.



M. LITVINOV, THE SOVIET COM-MISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, WHO WAS ACCOMPANIED BY MARSHAL TUKHACHEVSKY, DEPUTY COMMISSAR FOR DEFENCE



DR. ROSTO ARAS, THE TURKISH MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, WHO HEADED THE TURKISH DELEGATION AND REPRESENTE
PRESIDENT KEMAL ATATORK.



PRINCE PAUL OF YUGOSLAVIA, PIRST RECENT DURING THE MINORITY OF H.M., KING PETER H. AND THE CHIEF REPRESENTATIVE OF, HIS COUNTRY AT THE PUNERAL.





"A MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY THE KING, SIGNED WITH HIS MAJESTY'S OWN HAND": THE PRIME

The Parliamentary history of the new reign was begun when, on January 23, the Prime Minister stood at the Bar of the House of Commons, holding out a sheet of parchment, and cried in a loud, clear volce: "A message from his Majesty the King, signed with his Majesty's own hand." The Speaker then

father. He devoted his life to the service of his people and to the upholding of constitutional government. He was ever actuated by his profound sense of duty. I am resolved to follow in the way he has set before me." The message, brief but full of significance, made a deep impression on the House. It is on

very rare occasions, we may add, that the Prime Minister is seen standing at Very rare obtainties, we may add, that the Film smaller is seen examing as the Bar of the House waiting its attention. The usual custom is for messages from the King to be presented in this manner by a Member who holds office in the Royal Household.—[Dawwaw av our Special Artist C. E. CTURKEN.]

His Late Majesty King George V .: Tributes from All Parties.

"Through Service He Became the Familiar Friend and Counsellor of All His People."

"THESE islands have known Kings from the beginnings of their history, but I doubt whether throughout the centuries there has been any whose but I doubt whether throughout the centuries there has been any whose lot was cast in times at home and abroad of such continuing anxiety. Always mindful of the obligation laid upon him to be the guardian of his country's rights and liberties and faithful to the spirit of the Constitution of which he was the sworn upholder, King George constantly pointed the path of moderation when the fires of party strife blazed dangerously. . . . "There is no home under the British flag that does not miss his presence

and feel a sense of personal loss. First gentleman in the land, he taught us that only he who serves can rightly claim that title; it was through service he became the familiar friend and counsellor of all his people. They learnt he became the familiar friend and counsellor of all his people. They learnt by countless acts of simple kindness that no interest, sorrow, or joy of theirs was outside his thought, or too humble for his sympathy, and they were not slow to repay so great a debt by spontaneous and deep affection. Something of this they had an opportunity of showing last year, when all classes of the King's subjects in all parts of his Dominions seized the occasion to manifest the full measure and strength of what they felt towards him. It was characteristic of the King's natural humility that this exhibition of the Empire's love should have been to him at all surprising."

Viscount Halifax, Lord Privy Seal, Leader of the House of Lords.

"THE death of King George, the faithful and long-trusted Head of the State, is for many of us a personal as well as a great public loss. But my individual feelings at the end of a long and nobly completed life are not restricted to the grief which comes with the knowledge that henceforth a dear and with the knowledge that henceforth a dear and

guiding personality will not be seen among us.
"I have in addition to this natural human sorrow a sense of quiet inner rejoicing for the rare quality of the life that was—a feeling of glad pride in the duty so long continued and so loyally and courageously performed, and satisfaction that in him great ends were so nobly served. King George in his proper person set before us an inspiring example of dignified simplicity and of fidelity to the anxious and exacting responsibilities of his great position. Associated as I am, and as we all are, with our fellow-countrymen in their sorrow, I have nevertheless a personal feeling of joyful gratitude for the triumph in him of the human

united support of his subjects, in whose affection and trust he had great happiness, and was assured of a personal security such as no armed protection could have given."

Lord Snell (Labour), Leader of the Opposition Party in the House of Lords.

"HE was content to be at all times and to all persons just himself. But it to all persons just himself. But it was that natural self of his that won so remarkably the respect and affection of his people. By one of those instincts which belong to a free people they discerned in their King just the sort of man that each one of them would wish to be—simple, sincere, straightforward in speech and act, loyal to home and friend, a lover of sport, yet unflinching in his devotion to duty, and, as the basis of all

great character, mindful of God. . . .
"Let me in a closing moment lay some

emphasis upon his steadfast devotion to duty.
"I do so because it was revealed in a most moving manner in the very last day of his life. At noon on that day, propped up in his chair, looking so frail and weak, he received his last Privy Council. To the Order constituting a Council of State he gave in his own clear tone the familiar 'Approved.' Then he made deliberate and repeated efforts,

most gallant but most pathetic, to sign his in solemn procession from Wes last State paper with his own hand.

"Then, when the effort was too great for him, he turned to his Council with a last kindly and kingly smile. My lords, it was a scene which those of us who beheld it will never forget. I hope I have been guilty of no impropriety in describing it. I think it is worthy of record, because it showed that what rallied him in his last conscious hours was this old and undeviating response to the claim of duty."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Representing the Lords Spiritual.

"It was in the reign of King George V. that the greatest and swiftest changes occurred. And he met the challenge of the times without flinching, and he triumphed at a time when a slip of speech even, or of action, might have wrought irreparable damage. Day by day he discharged those duties which thronged upon him, with his will rigorously trained to place the public interest first and last. His own ease and pleasure were never considered. I cannot tell you how it happened, as you all know it

did, but the sure instinct of our people gradually discerned that whatever human frailties or limitations might have attached to their King, his sense of duty to his people amounted to genius.

of duty to his people amounted to genius.

"He communicated his personality by some indefinable, intangible wave of sympathy and understanding to every one of his subjects, not only at home but throughout the world. The messages which have poured into London in these last two days from all quarters of the globe, from men of high and low estate and of every creed and colour, testify that the world has lost in his passing one to whom the world looked up and through whose example men have led better lives in the accomplishment of their daily duties and the duties that they do at home and to their country.

"To us, his faithful Commons, there are two things that must be a great consolation. One is that this great and humble man knew before his death what his people felt for him, what he never suspected, but he knew it. The other is that he was taken away peacefully."

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister.

I has, I think, been given to no previous King to have won such universal affection. No King has ever been able to associate himself so closely with the hopes and fears, with the joys and sorrows of his people. During the Great War, when bereavement visited so many homes, those who had lost their loved ones knew that the King, the Queen, and the Royal Family felt with them in their grief. So it was too in the days of peace when some tragedy, such as a mining disaster, plunged a whole community into mourning.
To-day it is the Royal Family which receives
the sympathy of the nation.
"We know from our own experience how

little can be done to give comfort, but in so far as the knowledge that others share their grief can help, the members of the Royal Family are assured that the people of this country, and many millions throughout the world, feel with them. Especially to the Queen in her loneliness do our hearts go

"Equally important, I think, has been the power of the King to offer a point of stability in a distracted world. The movements of mass hysteria which have been witnessed elsewhere have passed this country by. One reason has been the presence of a King who commanded the respect and affection of his people, who was beyond the spirit of faction, and there has been no need to elevate

faction, and there has been no need to elevate some individual party leader to a national hero, because the King was there to express the views of his people.

"King George throughout the long years of the War took his full part in the national effort. His example inspired his people in the struggle. But he was no glorifier of war. He stood always for peace. He sought, as soon as the war was ended, to do his utmost to heal its wounds and recreate good relations between wounds and recreate good relations between

all nations.
"No less in the difficult post-War years he shared in the work of reconstruction. He was a real social reformer, and took the keenest personal interest in the problems of the day. He recognised the claims of social justice, and felt deeply the tragedy of unemployment. He shared to the full the life of his people.

"What were the qualities which enabled

the late King to succeed where others have failed? It seems to me that they were his selflessness and devotion to duty, his kindliness and humanity, his practical wisdom, and his courage at all times."

Mr. C. R. Attlee (Labour), Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons.



KING GEORGE WALKING BEHIND THE COFFIN OF MIS FATHER, KING EDWARD VII., AS THE FUNERAL PROCESSION PASSED THROUGH WINDSOR'S STREETS ON ITS WAY TO ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL IN 1910: HIS LATE MAJESTY WITH THE KAISER ON HIS RIGHT AND THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ON HIS LEFT; FOLLOWED BY THE DUKE OF CORNWALL (LATER THE PRINCE OF WALES AND NOW KING EDWARD VIII.) IN NAVAL CADET UNIFORM AND PRINCE ALBERT (NOW THE DUKE OF YORK), ALSO IN NAVAL CADET UNIFORM (BEHIND THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT).

Particular interest attaches to this photograph, not only from the fact that it shows his late Majesty at the funeral of his father and predecessor on the Throne, but because the royal mourners are on foot, as it was decided that they should be both in London and at Windsor when the body of King George was taken in solemn procession from Westminster Hall to St. George's Chapel.

"THE King whom we mourn succeeded to a Throne which was already secure in the loyalty and affection and the reverence of the British people. The Throne is no less secure to-day. During a period in which all the institutions of this country and the Empire have been subjected by war and by the processes of rapid change to trials and stresses of almost unexampled severity, he strengthened its hold upon the imagination of the peoples of the British Commonwealth and established it ever more firmly in the hearts of his subjects. To his people of all races, creeds, and languages the King spoke in person as a father to his family, and it is as a father—wise, "loving, and dutifully working for the welfare of his family—that we mourn him now and that he will live in our memories hereafter."

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Speaking for the Liberals in the House of Commons.

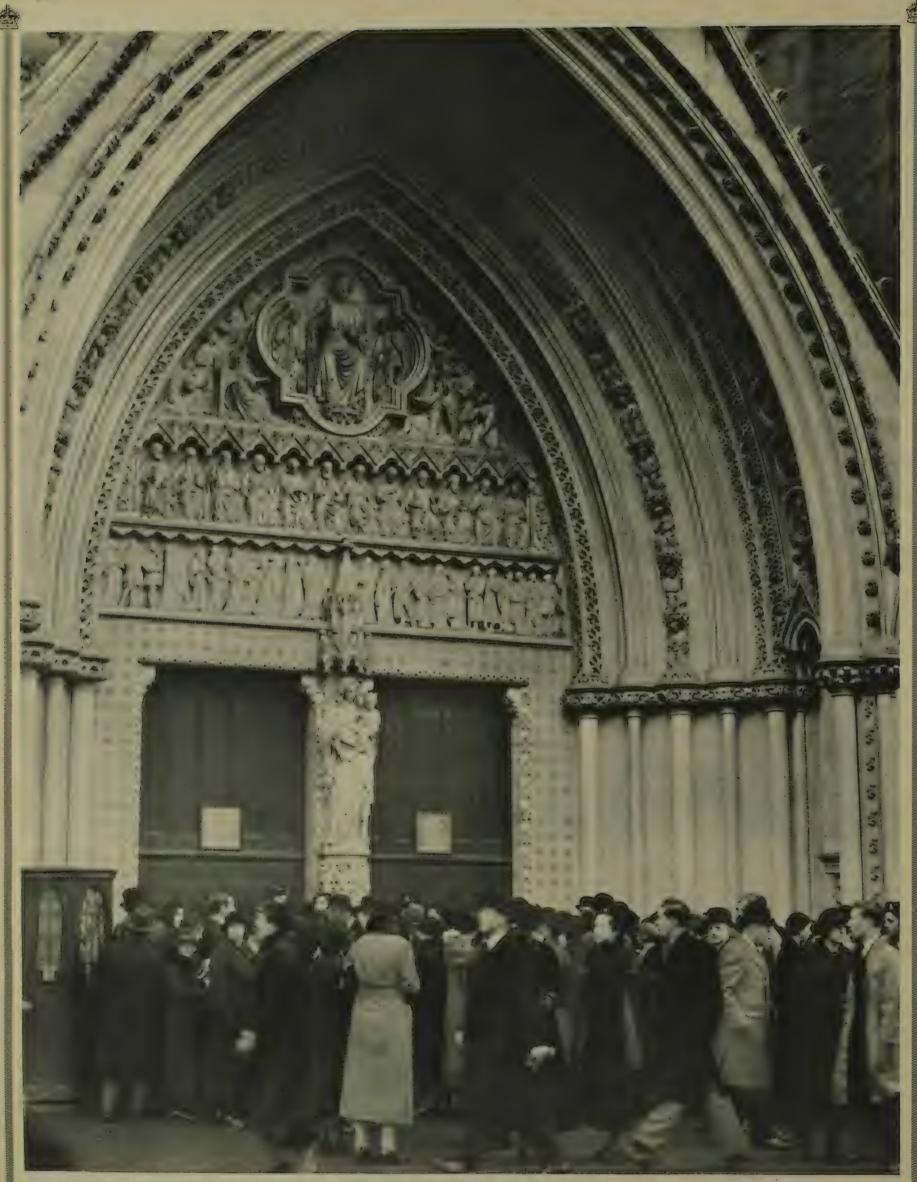
Extracts from "The Times" reports, by Courtesy of that Paper.



THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUTE TO KING GEORGE V.: SOME OF THE CROWD THAT WAITED FOR SIX HOURS AND MORE, ON A WINTER'S NIGHT, IN A QUEUE 21 MILES LONG, TO PASS BEFORE THE CATAFALQUE IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

A convincing proof of the hold the late King had on the affection of his subjects was given by the mormous crowds which assembled to pay homage to his mortal remains as they lay in State in Westminster Hall. The crowds waiting to pass before the catafalque on Sunday, January 26, for example, were formed in a queue that stretched past the Houses of Parliament, down Millbank, past the Tate Gallery,

over Vauxhall Bridge, and back along the Albert Embankment (where our photograph shows them) as far as Westminster Bridge. In some places there were fifteen people abreast, and, at its longest, the queue was 2½ miles long. So vast was the throng of mourners that Westminster Hall was kept open till 3.40 a.m. on Monday morning. Over two hundred thousand passed through Westminster Hall on Sunday alone.



WESTMINSTER ABBEY, FILLED BY THE AFTER-FLOW OF THE CROWDS THAT HAD VISITED WESTMINSTER HALL, HAS TEMPORARILY TO CLOSE: PART OF THE WAITING QUEUE OUTSIDE THE NORTH DOOR.

Many hundreds of people who, on Sunday, January 26, had joined in the great pilgrimage past King George's coffin in Westminster Hall, which had involved the tiring ordeal of standing in the queue for several hours, until their turn arrived, despite their fatigue went on afterwards to pay a visit to Westminster Abbey. The Abbey was consequently filled to overflowing before the morning service was due to begin. The manner thing happened at evensong. It became necessary, therefore, to close the doors temporarily, for half an hour or so, and a police inspector then suggested to those who were left waiting outside that they might

care to go instead to the adjacent Church of St. Margaret's. A considerable number of them adopted his advice, and the result was that another queue began to form outside that church. Officials of Westminster Abbey who have had twenty-five years' experience of great public occasions were reported to have said that they had never witnessed such scenes before. Something of the kind, however, had been anticipated, for it was announced on the previous Friday that the Abbey would be open that night until 10 p.m., as well as on the 25th and the 27th, for people who might wish to pray there after having visited Westminster Hall.







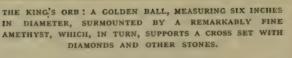
THE IMPERIAL CROWN, THE ORB, AND THE SCEPTRE ON KING GEORGE'S COFFIN IN WESTMINSTER HALL: A NEAR VIEW SHOWING ALSO THE ROYAL STANDARD AND DETAIL OF THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY PALL.

This photograph shows detail in the arrangement of King George's coffin during the Lying-in-State in Westminster Hall. In the centre on the top is the Imperial Crown, resting on a purple cushion, and on the left is the Orb, with the Sceptre laid between them. At the head of the coffin, on the right, is a beautiful bunch of roses and lilies, pink and white, placed there by Queen Mary. After the photograph had been taken, it should be mentioned, King George's purple and ermine robe was laid on the foot of the coffin. On the stairway in the background

is seen standing the relief officer, remaining on the watch while four others (not visible here) were on duty beside the coffin, keeping guard. The coffin rests on a catafalque hung with purple velvet and placed on a stepped dais. Over the coffin itself was laid the pall from Westminster Abbey, first used at the burial of the Unknown Warrior on November 11, 1920, and since at several great funerals, including that of Queen Alexandra. Over the pall, and covering the top part of it, was laid the Royal Standard, above which were the Regalia.



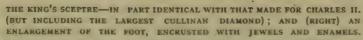


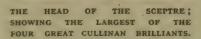


WHILE the body of King George V. was Lying in State in Westminster Hall, three objects of the Regalia were laid upon the catafalque and were seen by the thousands who passed before it. These were the Sceptre and the Orb, which are illustrated on this page, and the Imperial State Crown, which is seen on the opposite page. In the Sceptre (which is of gold) some of the lower parts of the ancient top are still retained in a modified form. The great drop-shaped diamond at the head is the largest stone which came from the famous Cullinan diamond after it had been cut. The Cullinan, if will be recalled, was found in 1905 in the Premier Mine, near Pretoria. It was bought by the Union Government of South Africa and presented to King Edward VII. The rough diamond was cut into four great brilliants and many smaller ones. The largest brilliant (that in the Sceptre) weighs 516½ carats and is 2 5-16th in. long. The second largest brilliant is the one seen in the front of the band of the Imperial State Crown (illustrated opposite) underneath the Black Prince's ruby. Above the "Star of Africa" on the Sceptre is the great amethyst orb. The lower end of the Sceptre is encrusted with rich sprays of gold and enamels, and thickly jewelled with coloured stones and diamonds. The foot widens into a spherical boss with ornamental encrustations of gold, enamel, and precious stones. The Orb of England is remarkable for the fine amethyst cut in the facets, one and a half inches in height, on which the cross stands.

The golden ball itself is six inches in diameter.

REPRODUCTIONS BY COURTESY OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE YOUNGHUSBAND, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B., JOINT AUTHOR OF "THE CROWN JEWELS OF ENGLAND"; AND OF CASSELL AND CO., ITS PUBLISHERS.





REGALIA WHICH WERE LAID UPON KING GEORGE'S CATAFALQUE IN WESTMINSTER HALL: THE SCEPTRE—THE KING'S CEREMONIAL STAFF, AND THE ORB—SYMBOLICAL OF CHRISTIANITY DOMINATING THE WORLD.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



THE RESPLENDENT SYMBOL OF THE MIGHT AND MAJESTY OF THE EMPIRE WHICH WAS LAID ON KING GEORGE'S CATAFALQUE DURING THE LYING-IN-STATE IN WESTMINSTER HALL: THE IMPERIAL STATE CROWN, EMBODYING THE GREAT "BLACK PRINCE'S RUBY," THE SECOND CULLINAN BRILLIANT (IN THE BAND), AND AN ANCIENT SAPPHIRE.

Most prominent of the objects of the Regalia laid upon King George's catafalque in Westminster Hall was the splendid Imperial State Crown. Much historic interest attaches to some of the great jewels which are incorporated in it. In the centre of the cross immediately above the band is seen the Black Prince's ruby—a great irregular uncut stone about as large as a small hen's egg. It was given to the Black Prince by Pedro of Castille; and, later, King Henry V. carried it in his coroneted helmet at Agincourt. A sword blow hacked away part of the coronet, but the jewel was preserved. The Commonwealth Government sold it for £4 when the Regalia were dispersed after the Civil War! The purchaser, however, either returned or re-sold it, for it figured in Charles the Second's crown, and so was stolen by Captain Blood with the other Crown

Jewels. This priceless stone was actually recovered from the pocket of his accomplice, Parret! On the band of the Imperial State Crown (below this ruby) is set the second largest portion of the great Cullinan diamond. Finally, at the centre of the cross at the top glitters a sapphire with a very old English association. This stone is said to have been set in the coronation ring of King Edward the Confessor. During the later stages of the funeral procession which brought King George's body from King's Cross Station to Westminster Hall, it was noticed that the cross of which this sapphire is the centre was missing. In fact, it had become detached, owing to the vibration of the gun-carriage on which the coffin, surmounted by the Crown, was carried. It was picked up and, after the procession had reached Westminster, duly restored.

Reproduction by Courtesy of Major-General Sir George Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B., Joint Author of "The Crown Jewels of England"; and of Cassell & Co., its Publishers.







KING GEORGE WITH HIS PET PARROT, WHICH WAS BROUGHT BACK FROM SANDRINGHAM TO LONDON IN THE ROYAL FUNERAL TRAIN: CHARLOTTE ON HER CAGE IN HIS MAJESTY'S WORK TENT IN THE GARDEN OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.



SANDRINGHAM SCURRY AND SANDRINGHAM SCION, SHOOTING DOGS THAT WERE FAVOURITES OF KING GEORGE: CLUMBER SPANIELS, WHICH HIS MAJESTY PREFERRED TO SPRINGERS AND REINTRODUCED TO THE SANDRINGHAM KENNELS.

It was characteristic of the kindly and warm-hearted character of the late King that he had a number of animal pets in which he took a close interest. His white shooting pony, Jock, figures elsewhere in this number. Another pet, which lived in the royal residences and, as our photograph shows, was often with his Majesty while he was working, was Charlotte, his parrot. Charlotte

usually accompanied him when the Household was transferred to Sandringham or Balmoral. It has been stated that Charlotte is a talking parrot, but this, it appears, is not the case. She had her own form of greeting for the King, and, sometimes, a shrill whistle for strangers. Charlotte travelled back to London from Sandringham in the funeral train that bore the body of her dead master.







PROCLAIMING KING EDWARD VIII. IN HIS SCOTTISH CAPITAL: THE STRIKING CEREMONY AT THE MERCAT CROSS, EDINBURGH, WHEN THE LORD PROVOST READ THE PROCLAMATION TO THE CITIZENS.

In Edinburgh King Edward VIII. was proclaimed to the citizens by Lord Provost Louis S. Gumley, and to the people of Scotland by the Lord Lyon King of Arms (Sir Francis Grant). The scene of the first ceremony was the Mercat Cross, near St. Giles's Cathedral, in the historic "Royal Mile" extending from the Castle to the Palace of Holyroodhouse. The Lord Lyon and his heralds and pursuivants stood out, magnificent in scarlet and gold. The magistrates and

city councillors were in their robes of crimson; while the Royal Company of Archers in green, the Sword and Mace bearers in red plush knee-breeches, the Judges in ermine, the academic dignitaries in their variegated robes, and the Gordon Highlanders in their uniforms, all combined to form an impressive picture. Subsequently, the Proclamation was read at the Castle Gates, at the Palace of Holyroodhouse, and at the Shore of Leith.







IN BRISTOL: PROCLAIMING KING EDWARD VIII. FROM THE OLD CARRIAGE WHICH HAS NOW BEEN USED AT THE PROCLAMATION OF SIX SOVEREIGNS.



IN BIRMINGHAM: KING EDWARD VIII. PROCLAIMED IN THE SECOND LARGEST CITY IN ENGLAND, BEFORE A GREAT CONCOURSE OF CITIZENS.



AT PORTSMOUTH: THE CIVIC CEREMONY AT THE GUILDHALL—THE TOWN CLERK READING THE PROCLAMATION.



AT PLYMOUTH: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE SCENE WHILE THE PROCLAMATION WAS BEING READ; WITH A NAVAL GUARD OF HONOUR.

THE ACCESSION OF KING EDWARD VIII.: PROCLAIMING HIS MAJESTY IN FOUR FAMOUS ENGLISH CITIES.

In cities and towns all over England, Wales, and Scotland, the Accession of King Edward VIII. was proclaimed with appropriate ceremony on January 22 and other days. Salutes were fired at garrison towns and naval ports. Birmingham's Proclamation took place on January 23. There was a civic procession from

the Council House to the Town Hall, and a fanfare of trumpets preceded the reading of the Proclamation. There were special parades in all ships and naval establishments at Portsmouth; and salutes were fired. There the Proclamation was read with civic ceremony in the Guildhall Square.





THE PROCLAMATION OF KING EDWARD VIII'S ACCESSION IN GLASGOW: THE CROWD IN GEORGE SQUARE CHEERING THEIR NEW KING AFTER SHERIFF PRINCIPAL MERCER HAD READ THE PROCLAMATION FROM A DAIS IN FRONT OF THE CENOTAPH.



KING BOWARD VIII. PROCLAIMED KING IN THE GREATEST CITY OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF WHICH HE WAS CALLED PRINCE FOR SO MANY YEARS: THE LORD MAYOR READING THE PROCLAMATION FROM THE CITY HALL, CARDIFF.

Great crowds gathered in Glasgow to hear the Proclamation of King Edward's accession on January 23, and the Proclamation was read by Sheriff Principal Mercer in George Square, in the presence of about thirty thousand citizens. A dais had been erected for the purpose in front of the Censtaph, which faces the City Chambers. Lord Provost Jahn Stewart is seen in our photograph standing at the Sheriff Principal's side. In the procession which walked from

the City Chambers were the magistrates, representatives of the Navy, Army, and Air Force, and of other public bodies.—In Cardiff, which has so often in the past been honoured by the visits of the new King as Prince of Wales, a crowd of about forty thousand people gathered to hear the Proclamation read by the Lord Mayor from the City Hall. Of them, twenty thousand were children, who were assembled in a special enclosure for the historic occasion.





IN YORK: THE PROCLAMATION OF KING EDWARD VIII. BEING READ OUTSIDE THE MINSTER OF THE ANCIENT CITY IN THE PRESENCE OF THE LORD MAYOR AND A GREAT GATHERING OF OFFICIALS AND OF THE PUBLIC.



IN BELFAST: THE GOVERNOR OF NORTHERN IRELAND (THE DUKE OF ABERCORN) SALUTING ON HIS ARRIVAL AT THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, STORMONT, TO PROCLAIM THE ACCESSION OF KING EDWARD VIII.



IN MANCHESTER: THE LORD MAYOR (ALDERMAN T. S. WILLIAMS) READING THE PROCLAMATION OF KING EDWARD THE EIGHTH'S ACCESSION OUTSIDE THE TOWN HALL TO A LARGE AND ATTENTIVE CROWD.



IN BRIDGWATER: THE PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW KING BEING READ AT THE CORNHILL, BRIDGWATER, SOMERSET—A SCENE TYPICAL OF THE CEREMONIES THROUGHOUT THE CITIES AND COUNTRY TOWNS OF GREAT BRITAIN.



IN OXFORD: THE CIVIC PROCLAMATION IN CARFAX, THE ANCIENT CENTRE OF THE CITY-THE RECORDER READING THE PROCLAMATION BEFORE A GUARD PROVIDED BY THE OXON AND BUCKS LIGHT INFANTRY.



IN SHEFFIELD: THE LORD MAYOR (ALDERMAN FRANK THRAVES) READING THE PROCLAMATION TO ASSEMBLED DIGNITARIES OF THE CITY AND IN THE PRESENCE OF A LARGE CROWD.

THE ACCESSION OF KING EDWARD VIII.: THE PROCLAMATION OF HIS MAJESTY IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

In the course of the few days following King George's death, at every one of the great cities of the United Kingdom and at numbers of the smaller country towns a solemn Proclamation was read to the people announcing the Accession to the Throne of his Majesty King Edward VIII. Each of the photographs

given here is self-explanatory. We may add only that at Oxford the Proclamation was made both by the University and civic heads; and that ceremonial of special stateliness was observed in Belfast, where the Duke of Abercorn, as Governor of Northern Ireland, read the Proclamation at the Parliament House.







THE ROYAL NAVY AND THE ACCESSION OF KING EDWARD VIII.: OFFICERS AND RATINGS OF H.M.S. "REVENGE" CHEERING HIS MAJESTY AFTER THE READING OF THE PROCLAMATION AT PORTSMOUTH.

At Portsmouth on January 22, the day on which Edward VIII. was proclaimed King, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired in honour of his Majesty by H.M.S. "Neptune," the cruiser seen in the background of this photograph. Behind the officers and ratings of H.M.S. "Revenge," who are giving cheers for King Edward after the Proclamation had been read aboard the ship, is seen the White Ensign hoisted close-up until sunset of Accession Day. The King addressed messages to the Services on his accession. The text of his message

to the Royal Navy included the words: "On succeeding to the Throne, I desire that the Royal Navy and all my other Naval Forces throughout the Empire should know with what gratitude I recall the distinguished services rendered by them during the reign of the King, my beloved Father, and how much I cherish the recollection of the intimate personal association so long existing between my family and that profession to which my Father devoted his youth and early manhood, and in which I and two of my brothers received our early training."





THE SCENE OF KING GEORGE'S FUNERAL SERVICE: ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR—THE EAST END, SHOWING (IN DOTTED LINES) THE COFFIN'S POSITION OVER THE WELL MADE FOR THE LOWERING INTO THE VAULTS.

In preparation for the service in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on January 28, at the funeral of King George, the well below the floor near the altar steps was opened up so that, at the end of the service, the coffin could be lowered into the corridor below, for conveyance to the Tomb House. Some further particulars of these arrangements are given under our illustration of the Tomb House on pages 222-223 of this number. Here it may be noted that St. George's Chapel has been the home of the Knights of the Garter since the foundation of

the Order in the fourteenth century by Edward III. During the present century the Chapel has been restored at a cost of nearly £200,000. The work took ten years, and on its completion a Thanksgiving Service was held there on November 4, 1930. This service was attended by the lats King George, Queen Mary, and the Prince of Wales (now King Edward VIII). In the background of the above photograph, just to left of the east window, is the box built by Henry VIII. for Katherine of Aragon, over the tomb of Edward IV.







THE SCENE OF THE FUNERAL SERVICE FOR KING GEORGE: THE CHOIR OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR (LOOKING WEST), SHOWING THE SCREEN, THE STALLS OF THE GARTER KNIGHTS, AND THEIR BANNERS.

As the official Chapel of the Order of the Garter for nearly six hundred years, St. George's Chapel at Windsor, the scene of the funeral service for King George on January 28, has been called the shrine of English chivalry. On either side of the choir, as shown in the above photograph, are the beautifully carved oak stalls of the Knights, each of them surmounted by a canopy supporting the particular Knight's sword, mantle, helmet, and crest, while above it hangs his emblazoned banner. The stalls of the British Royal Family are nearest the organ,

and are seen in the background of the above illustration. St. George's Chapel is also famous as a burial-place of Kings. The first royal coffin received there was that of Henry VI., and next came his successor, Edward IV. Henry VIII. was laid in the Tudor vault, beside Jane Seymour. Charles I. was buried in the same vault almost secretly, when, after his execution, burial in Westminster Abbey was refused him. All the modern sovereigns since George III., except Queen Victoria, who rests at Frogmore, were buried at St. George's Chapel.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

BEFORE the funeral of that good and faithful servant who had inherited the Crown of the Confessor and the Conqueror, the body lay in state, in the ceremonial phrase, in that most historic hall which the Conqueror's son had built, and in which an English King had once been tried for his life. The fact that the first King was murdered and the second executed, and the third King saluted as he actually was in death, may give cause for thought to those who simplify all history into a mere advancing antagonism against principalities and powers. But the ceremonial phrase itself is of some interest; precisely because such simplifiers would have called it "merely" ceremonial. In recent times, especially at the end of the eighteenth century, when royal

ritual and etiquette had piled up to the top of their complexity, as things always do before they crash, there was a widespread reaction against ceremonial; not merely among rationalists, but also among reasonable men. In that reaction the real meaning of such ceremonial was largely lost. Popular anger was aroused against those very pageants that had originally been instituted because they were popular.

This truth can be traced in the treatment, remote and recent and present, of the very phrase "lying in state." In the recent rational-istic interlude, now largely passing, the tendency was to insist with some irritation on the words "in state." The rational emancipators humanity insisted that such pageantry was mere pomp; that such pomp was mere pomposity. The only defect of those admirable friends of humanity was that they knew no history. As a fact, the notion of a King lying in state was a part of popular and not the pompous side of

royalty. It was connected with the very ancient idea of the accessibility of the King; not on any later idea, even any new but necessary idea, of the privacy of the King. In the matter of a merely arrogant stateliness, the King was much less "in state" when he showed himself to his people, dead or alive, than when he did all his less recognised duties in dealing with State secrets. It meant that the mob might be excluded from the Council-Chamber; but it was admitted to the Death-Chamber.

To use an old phrase, such customs were founded upon the profound popular proverb that a cat may look at a king; not on any notion that a king would not look at a common man. That this was the historic truth, about the actual history of monarchy, good or bad, is proved by all the other facts of the case. When kingship had risen to its most extraordinary and even exaggerated eminence, as in the great France of the Grand Siècle, people were admitted, not merely to the death-chamber when the King was dead, but to the bed-chamber when he was alive. Crowds poured through the dressing-room of

Louis XIV., that almost almighty monarch, and saw him washing and dressing and even drinking emetics. He could be an autocrat, a conqueror, a controller of parliaments; he could be everything but a private person. Buried deep, in the very depths of this singular human institution, was the idea that the people possessed their monarch, like a public monument, or even a public park. He ruled them, but they owned him.

That this popular vision of the Monarch had grown out of proportion by the time of the Roi Soleil, is probably proved by the reaction that followed soon after; the reaction that we call the Revolution. But it had been primarily a popular idea. In fact,

this man to be the father of the people. There had never been any such definite dedication of any mere feudal fighter or raider. He was Dominus Rex, and different from other men; even if he were a tyrant, from other tyrants. It has been truly remarked that no mediæval Regent was ever a success. King John is our own typical tyrant; but it is only fair to him to remember that he had been a Regent. And in those remote times of the roots of national or modern monarchy, there is perpetually this emphasis upon the bodily presence of the responsible prince. It was so strong that it extended to the idea of a body even when it was only a body. It is perhaps a deep criticism of the modern mind that we have fallen into the habit of only talking about a body when we mean a corpse. Even the old phrase Habeas Corpus, as well as

mean a corpse. - Even the old phrase Habeas Corpus, as well as older and more sacred and sacramental phrases, recall a world of feeling in which a living body was also described as a body. But in any case, this old mystical tradition extended from the living body to the dead. As the companions of the Cid brought out even his dead body in battlearmour and on horseback, that it might be an ensign for the Christians and a trumpet of defiance against the Moors, so the old traditional feeling of the royal presence always extended to the presence of death. It always had this character of a direct popular appeal. Sometimes, for various reasons, was used for a political appeal. The old Kings were some-times shown with their faces uncovered; in some cases, for a practical proclamation to the crowd; as, for instance, to show that the King was really dead. But always the idea of a crowd passing before his coffin, when he was dead, was part of the same idea as the right of personally offering petitions

KING GEORGE'S SCOTTISH CAPITAL MOURNS THE PASSING OF ITS KING: THE SALUTE OF SEVENTY MINUTE GUNS BEING FIRED FROM THE RAMPARTS OF EDINBURGH CASTLE.

Nowhere was the news of King George's death heard with greater sorrow than in Edinburgh, the ancient capital of his northern kingdom. The following telegram was sent to the Queen by the Lord Provost: "The citizens of Edinburgh have learned with profound sorrow of the great loss which the Nation and Empire have sustained by the death of our beloved Sovereign, King George V. On behalf of the Magistrates, the Town Council, and the citizens, I beg to tender an assurance of our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy. We pray that Divine strength may be vouchsafed at this time of bereavement of your Majesty and all the members of the Royal Family." The Lord Provost also sent a telegram to King Edward. At noon on January 21 a salute of seventy minute guns was fired from the ramparts of Edinburgh Castle by the 4th/7th Dragoon Guards.

it was perhaps more purely popular than most, or many of the best, of the Revolutionists, who were often aristocrats and generally intellectuals. Anyhow, we can see it forming far back in mediæval times; and it is always concerned with this almost sacramental conception of access to the body of the King. In the wildest wars of the feudal times, in France and England, and especially in Scotland, we find factions attaching enormous importance to mere material fact of having the King among them; even as a child or a captive or an imbecile. They carried the King about with them, as if he were a sort of sacred relic or fetish or mascot; and they seem to have felt that the presence even of reluctant royalty gave them an advantage over their rivals. And the reason was, fundamentally, that the King was always popular; as no feudal lord was popular. That submerged instinct of history, which exists in the ignorant in the form of tradition, and is often much truer than history, remembered something that the most wicked kings could not entirely destroy: that far back in the foundations of Christendom, saints and missionaries of the old civilisation had dedicated when he was alive. It was the idea that the palace was not merely a private house; that it was, in fact, the public's house. It was a house where the doors stood open. The people owned the King.

The modern moral of the mediæval memory will be yet more vivid to anyone who knows anything of the populace, in the true sense of the poor. There is nothing about which the snob has more often mocked the mob than about what he would call the morbid taste of the poor for funerals. But it is the snob who is morbid and the mob that is healthy. This idea of a decent familiarity with death is far more manly than the plutocratic optimism that hides a horrid secret of pessimism. To fear death is normal; but to have a horror of the subject of death is an unnatural growth of luxury; scorned by the mob as by the ritual of monarchy. Those processions of men silently saluting the end of a good man, who had come at last to peace, were not afraid of facing that peace to which they too would come. That public audience was indeed a private audience; and they felt, as their fathers felt, that they had lost a father.



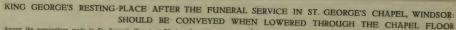
THE SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGE BELOW ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL AND THE LIFT-WINCH (IN RIGHT FOREGROUND), FOR LOWERING COFFINS THROUGH THE CHAPEL FLOOR FOR CONVEYANCE TO THE TOMB HOUSE.

As noted under our illustration of the Tomb House below the Albert Chapel, which adjoins St. George's Chapel at Windsor and forms part of the same building, it was arranged that at the end of the funeral service for King George the coffin should be lowered on a lift through a well in the floor of St. George's Chapel into the passage below, thence to be conveyed to its resting-place in the

Tomb House. The above drawing shows the passage leading into the Tomb House, visible through the door at the far end, and in the right foreground is the winch that works the lift. It was used in 1910 at the funeral of King Edward, whose coffin rested in the Tomb House until 1927, when it was removed, with that of Queen Alexandra, to a new tomb in St. George's Chapel.

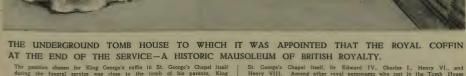






Among the preparations made in St. George's Chapel at Windoor Castle for the funeral of King George V. on Tuesday, January 28, were the arrangements for transferring the coffin, at the end of the funeral sarrangements for transferring the coffin, at the end of the funeral sarrangements for the mortal Chapel (formerly known as the Welsey Chapell adjoining St. George's. For this purpose the floor of the cheir of St. George's Chapel was taken up for a zpace of 8 ft. by 4 ft., and over this cavity was placed a specialty constructed bier to support the coffin during the zervice. It

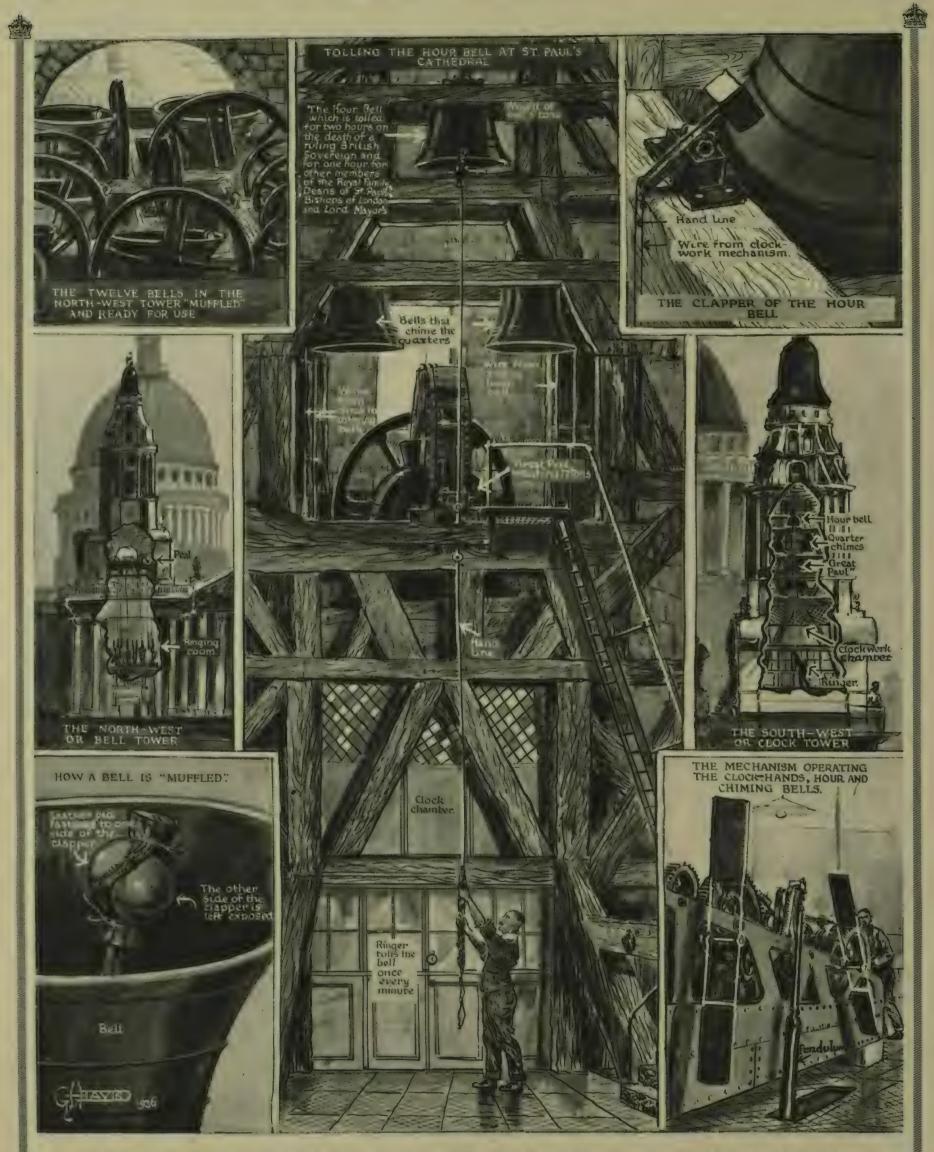
was arranged that at the end of the service the coffin should be lowered by a was arranged that at the end of the service the colfin should be lowered by a lift through the aperture into the vaults, some ten feet below, and then taken along the corridor to the Tomb House. It was noted that King George's ceffins would be placed almost exactly on the spot where that of his sister, Princess Victoria, was laid at her funeral last December. Her coffin has since been removed to the garden cemetery, laid out by King George in 1929, beside the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore, in which is the sarcophagua containing the remains of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort.



The passition chosen for King George's coffin in St. George's Chapel itself during the funeral service was close to the tomb of his parents, King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, on the south side of the High Altar, surmounted by sculptured effigies of them, with the figure of the King's dog. Casar, Jying at his feet. To this tomb the two royal coffins were transferred from the Tomb House in 1927. The Tomb House was built by King George III., and was designed to contain eighty-one bodies. In it are buried George III. himself, George IV., and William IV. In other vauits, or in

St. George's Chapel Itaelf, lie Edward IV., Charles I., Henry VI., and Henry VIII. Among other royal personages who rest in the Tomb House may be mentioned Queen Adelaide, Queen Chaioltic, and Edward, Duke of Kent (1820). It has been described as the most Jealously guarded royal vault in the world, and few people, save members of the Royal Family, have ever been inside it. Not long before her death, it may be recalled, Queen Victoria caused certain alterations to be made, and coffins that formerly rested on a central stone table were transferred to shelves along the sides.





HOW "BIG TOM" TOLLED FOR KING GEORGE: THE GREAT HOUR BELL OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

On January 21, the day after King George's death, the great hour bell ("Big Tom") of St. Paul's tolled from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. This bell is tolled for two hours, at minute intervals, only on the death of a ruling British Sovereign. It is tolled for one hour on the death of any other member of the Royal Family, of a Dean of St. Paul's, a Bishop of London, or a Lord Mayor. The big clapper that strikes the five-ton bell and daily rings out the hours at the bidding of the clockwork machinery in the tower is on these solemn occasions controlled by hand after the mechanism has rung the hour. The drawings on this page show

how the bell is tolled. A single man takes up his position in a small chamber on a level with the clock-face, and, with his eye on his watch, pulls the hand line each sixty seconds to send the deep tones rolling out over the City of London. Close to the hour bell are the two smaller bells that chime the quarters, and below them is the great seventeen-ton monster which is known as "Great Paul." All these bells are in the south-west tower, which contains also the mechanism that works the hands of the three clocks. The hour bell had not. of course, been tolled for two hours since the death of King Edward VII.

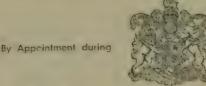




The Unidowed Queen: ther Majesty Queen Mary, a photograph taken a few months ago.







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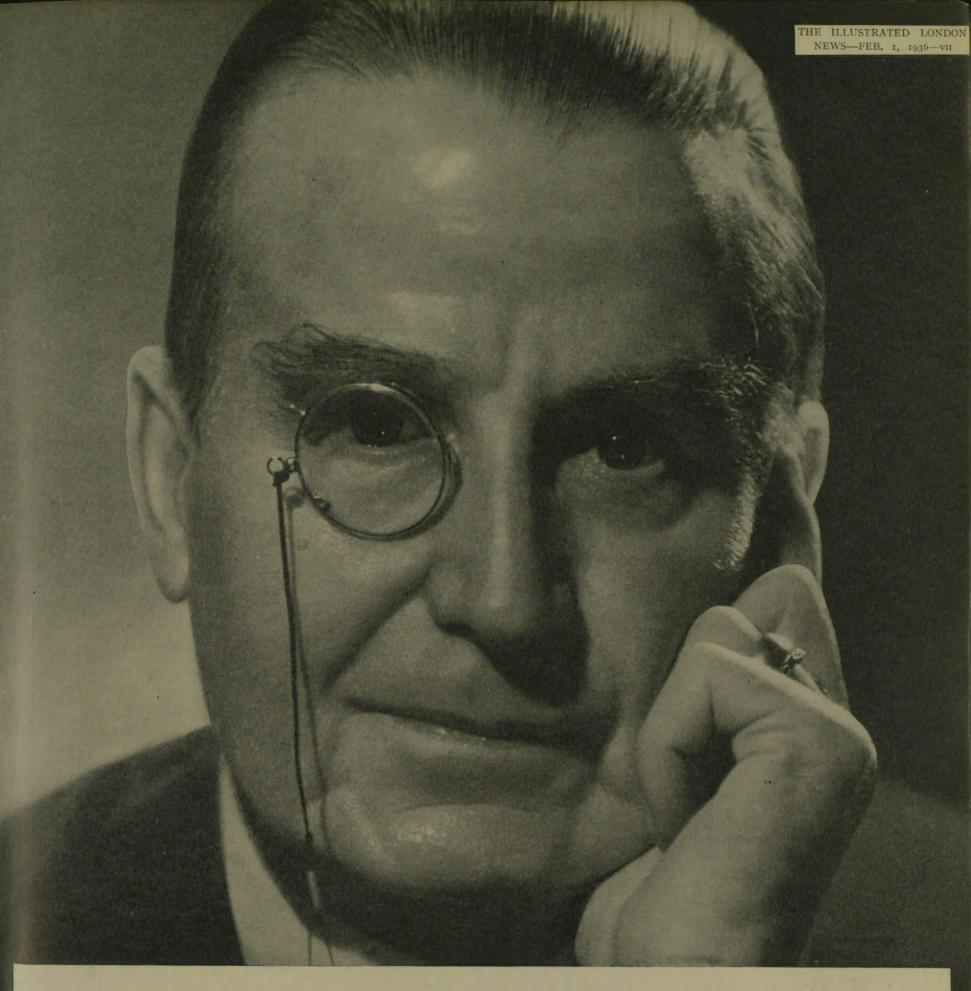
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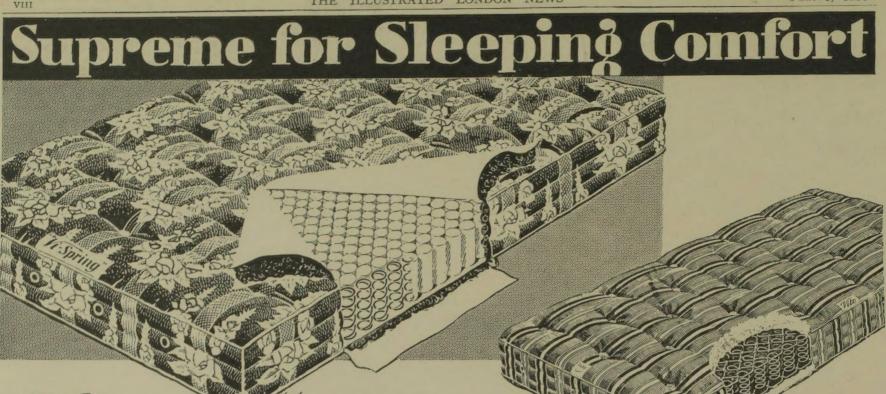
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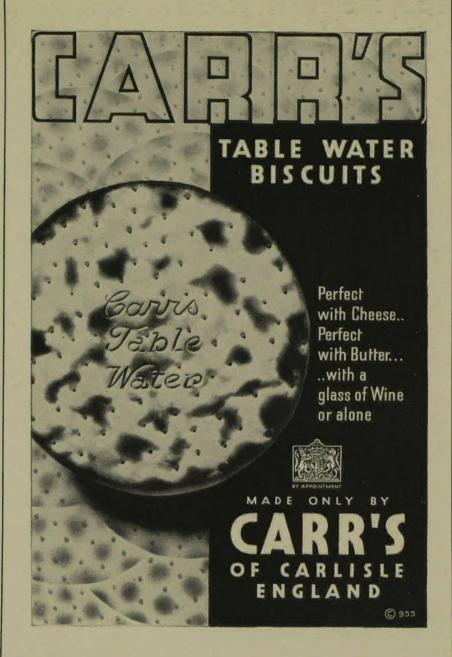
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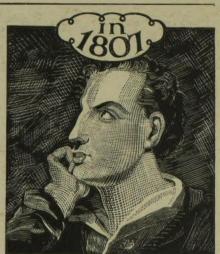
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